The New-York Times.

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THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

A Grave Matter of Complaint Against Douglas.

Signal Failure of Fusion in New-York.

Dismal Jeremiad from the Breckinridge State Committee.

A WOOD POLITICIAN TURNED REPUBLICAN.

WESTERN POLITICS.

Politics at the National Capital.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 16.

The friends of BRECKINRIDGE are terribly exasperated here at Senator DOUGLAS, for placing their candidate in a position which forces him to silence on a great national question. They feel that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE dares not answer, and they blame DOUGLAS for it.

Several able speakers are expected to take the stump in Virginia against BRECKINRIDGE; driven to it, they say, by the maladministration of the Federal Government here.

Mr. YANCEY is expected to address the citizens of Washington on Monday next. He comes here, and places himself at the disposal of the Chairman of the Breckinridge Committee. Q.

The Fusion Movement.

THE DOUGLAS SUB-COMMITTEE REJECTS THE PROPOSAL OF THE NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS—PROPOSED ACTION OF THE LATTER.

The Sub-committee of three, (RICHMOND, CAGGER and HUBBARD,) appointed by the Douglas State Committee on Friday, to continue the negotiations with the "National Volunteers" for a union of the Breckinridge and Douglas Democracy on one Electoral ticket, met again on Saturday, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and decided to reject the proposition of the Volunteers. This decision was communicated to the Volunteers in the following note:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1860.

Jno. T. Henry, Esq., Chairman, &c.:

The Democratic State Central Committee, while extremely anxious to make every concession within its power to secure the coöperation of all who are opposed to the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, are unable to accede to the proposition contained in your letter of the 14th inst. Very respectfully, yours,

P. CAGGER, Secretary.

To this note the Volunteers, through their Chairman, sent the following reply:

"DEAN RICHMOND, Esq., Chairman, &c.: We have to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this date, declining the proposition which we had the honor of submitting to you on the 14th inst. Will you please notify us if you have any proposiiion to offer which will tend to unite the opponents of Republicanism. We are, very respectfully,

JOHN T. HENRY, Chairman.

M. SOLOMON, Secretary."

After waiting two or three hours, and receiving no answer to the above, the Volunteers sent another note to the Douglas Committee, of which the following is a copy:

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Sept. 15, 1860.

DEAN RICHMOND, Chairman, &c.—*Dear Sir*: Our Committee have considered your verbal proposition made this morning with a view to fusion upon one State electoral ticket, which proposal was that you would agree to give the Breckinridge party six names on the electoral ticket positively, and four more if there were that number of resignations; also that you would agree to substitute Breckinridge candidates for the offices of Lieutenant-Governor and Canal Commissioner, but all of these names so substituted shall be new men, and not any of those now upon the Breckinridge ticket; we decline this proposal, and consider the negotiations closed unless you have some material amendment to make.

J. T. HENRY, Chairman.

M. SOLOMON, Secretary.

Thus ended the negotiations with the "National Volunteers," as they had ended with the Breckinridge State Committee—in smoke; and, unless some new Breckinridge organization turns up with another proposition, the question of fusion, so far as the Douglas State Committee are concerned, may be considered settled.

It is rumored, however, that the Breckinridge men, having failed to make a bargain with the Douglas leaders, intend to appeal to the people, with whom they expect to find more sympathy. Thus, it is asserted, that they will avail themselves of the opportunity presented by the Union mass-meeting, at the Cooper Institute this evening, to test the feeling of the masses, by offering for their consideration a fusion ticket, made up substantially after the model presented to the Douglas State Committee. Should they fail in getting a favorable response, it is said that the Breckinridge men, or that portion of them represented by the "National Volunteers,"—which probably includes about half the Breckinridge vote of the State—then intend to form a fusion ticket of their own, which shall be the same as the Union ticket now in the field, with the exception of ten Douglas electors, which are to be stricken off, and their places filled by Breckinridge men. In that case, there will be a sufficient concentration of the Anti-Republican vote of the State on a portion of the electoral ticket to show the comparative strength of those who do or do not "desire the defeat of LINCOLN, at all hazards."

Address of the Breckinridge State Committee.

To the National Democracy of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, National Democratic State Committee of the State of New-York, are the regular and only organization for this State representing the principles of the Maryland Institute platform, authorized to act for the friends of JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE and JOSEPH LANE. We derive our authority from the State Convention which assembled at Syracuse on the 7th of August last, called by direction of the National Executive Committee, of which GOV. ISAAC L. STEVENS is Chairman, a Convention unsurpassed for intelligence, enthusiasm and fidelity to national principles.

Our object in addressing you at the present time is officially to announce, with unfeigned regret, the final and absolute failure of an attempt made by us in good faith to unite the opponents of Republicanism in this State against the election of LINCOLN. Acting in pursuance of the urgent personal advice of the President of the United States, the members of his Cabinet, and the Breckinridge and Lane National Executive Committee, and impelled by what appeared to be the desire of a large number of our constituents, we proposed, if it could be effected honorably, to combine with the Douglas party and its allies upon a single ticket for Presidential Electors and State officers. By an almost unanimous vote of our Committee we went as far as self-respect, honor and sound policy would warrant, in an endeavor to attain this object; our overtures have been insultingly refused and the negotiations abruptly brought to an end. For the last time the opportunity has been given to the Douglas organization to consolidate in this State the votes of the opponents of the Republican Party. They have rejected the opportunity as they rejected it at the Charleston Convention and at Baltimore, thereby forcing upon us the painful conviction that they desire the defeat of the Democracy and the election of LINCOLN to the Presidency; for all believe that the Republicans will carry this State, there being two Democratic tickets in the field.

The negotiations between our organization and theirs commenced on the 4th inst. The Chairman of our State Committee on that day, having been informed through the public press that a sub-committee had been named by the Douglas State Committee, "to confer with any other organizations opposed to the election of LINCOLN," addressed a note to Mr. WOOD, Chairman of such sub-committee, advising him that we would meet at the Astor House, New-York, on the 7th inst., and would be pleased to consider any proposition he had to make. In reply, we received a request for a sub-committee to be appointed from our body, and we at once appointed it. When these two sub-committees of conference met, several suggestions were made on both sides. Finally an ultimatum was offered, viz.: the Lieutenant-Governor and Canal Commissioner on the State ticket, and one elector at large and nine district electors to be designated by our State Committee. At first the Douglas sub-committee declined this offer, whereupon our State Committee approved of the proposal of their sub-committee, and declared it to be their ultimatum. Negotiations were thereupon closed and the Committee adjourned. The next day, however, Mr. WOOD caused to be published in the New-York papers a letter addressed to the Chairman of our Committee, accepting, so far as he could accept, our ultimate proposal, and promising to recommend it to his State Committee. He did so, at its final meeting in New-York, on the 14th inst., when our proposal was definitely rejected. The door is thus closed forever, by the act of the Douglas State Committee, against any and all fusion or coalition between us and them. Our candidates for electors and State officers will be supported by us with all the energy and means at our command. The old struggle between the two wings of the Democracy in this State is again renewed by the conduct of the present Albany Regency. The latter are now allied, however, with the Know-Nothings, and their opponents are reinforced by some of their former strong supporters, who have already recognized the inevitable tendency and final result of the Squatter Sovereignty doctrine. We therefore call upon all national Democrats to rally in behalf of our principles and our candidates. We ask the more than one hundred thousand old adamantine hard-shell national Democrats of this State, will you desert your party now, to follow RICHMOND and CAGGER, and their Know-Nothing allies, on the road towards the Free Soil Republican camp?

An attempt is being made to form a Northern Democratic Party, with a Free Soil element of Squatter Sovereignty in it, combined with Know-Nothingism. This new Northern party is acting in concert with the Know-Nothings of the South, and such disaffected and misled Southern Democrats as can be deluded and deceived by the false hue and cry howled incessantly against BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. Let National Democrats beware lest they are betrayed by the glare of false lights with which they are surrounded. The Douglas organization in New-York have determined that this State shall be given to LINCOLN. Do not flatter yourselves, then, that by voting for DOUGLAS you are in any manner aiding to defeat LINCOLN. A National Democrat, in voting for DOUGLAS in this State, will but diminish the vote of our own party—lessen, by so much, the faith of the country in the nationality of New-York—encourage Squatter Sovereignty, and still further, imperil the Constitution and the Union.

The Douglas organization, in rejecting the only means by which this State could be prevented from voting for LINCOLN, have reduced the practical question between Democrats of New-York in the coming election to one of future organizations only. In determining upon which of the two Democratic candidates they will support, it is necessary for them to decide now upon the principles they are prepared to abide by hereafter. Will National Democrats follow Mr. DOUGLAS, separate themselves politically from the Democratic Party of the South, and join with the Know-Nothings in both sections of the country? or will they they rather continue to march under the old time-honored National Democratic banner, which has never been lowered before any foe, and which is the same North and South? If you have not made up your minds to desert the National Democratic Party, be careful how you increase the vote of DOUGLAS. By voting for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, National Democrats will not only sustain the principles of their party, and preserve a nucleus about which, in the future, will be formed a great national party in this State, but they will encourage their friends all over the Union, and be received and honored in the next National Convention of Democrats, instead of being rejected and despised—as they most surely will be—if they present themselves upon the platform of Squatter Sovereignty in company with their new allies.

We charge the Douglas managers in this State with having purposely produced the present difficulties in the party, and with persistently refusing to allow these difficulties to be adjusted. All National Democrats should withdraw from the rule of the Albany Regency, and support the principles and candidates of their own party. "There can be no evasive middle ground." Squatter Sovereignty is but another form of Free Soil Republicanism, and necessarily continues the excitement, strife and bloodshed caused by fanatical emigrant-aid societies, with their contributions of Sharp's rifles, if it does not result in the final breaking up of this Confederacy of Sovereign States. It is only another form of the conflict forced upon us by the doctrines of SEWARD and LINCOLN. Men must take ground either for or against the equality of Sovereign States, and for or against the protection of life and property in the common Territories by the General Government of the country. States are sovereign and regulate their affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. Territories are not sovereign, but belong in common to all the Sovereign States.

Planting ourselves upon the platform of principles adopted at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in June last, supporting Mr. BRECKINRIDGE in all the positions assumed by him in regard to the important questions now agitating the country, as expressed in his letter of acceptance, confident that the right is mighty, we enter upon this struggle with a full assurance of ultimate triumph. RICHMOND and his allies refuse to combine with us in a united effort against the supporters of LINCOLN. They persist in keeping two Democratic tickets before the people of this State We have no alternative but to stand to our guns and make the best fight we can.

It is therefore recommended that in every county and town which does not already possess a standing committee or a campaign club, the friends of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE throughout the State assemble on Thursday next, the 20th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the purpose of organization. The names and residences of the officers should be at once forwarded to the Chairman of our State Committee, and active measures be taken for bringing our whole vote to the polls in November in favor of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. By order of the National State Committee:

Gus. W. Smith, N. York.	J. A. Green, Jr., Onondaga.
Thad. P. Mott, N. York.	
W. Radford, Westchester.	Norman Maltby, Oneida.
Jesse M. Folk, Kings.	Abram H. Miller, Tioga.
Mat. McMahon, Albany.	A. B. Watson, Otsego.
Jos. O. Hasbrouck, Ulster.	J. T. Raplee, Yates.
G. H. Taylor, Washing'n.	A. G. Wheeler, Monroe.
J. C. Harrison, St. Lawrence,	Israel T. Hatch, Erie.
	Geo. P. Eddy, Niagara.

Another Republican Accession.

EX-ALDERMAN BRISLEY'S REASONS FOR DESERTING THE DEMOCRACY—HIS LETTER TO MAYOR WOOD.

We published in our report of the proceedings of the last meeting of the Mozart Hall General Committee, the fact that WM. J. BRISLEY, a delegate to that Committee from the 9th Ward, one of the firmest supporters of FERNANDO WOOD, and a follower of his fortunes, had sent in his resignation as such delegate, stating that he would at a future day publicly advise his friends the reasons for the course then pursued. On Saturday Mr. BRISLEY wrote a letter to Mayor Wood, giving his reasons as promised. Mr. BRISLEY has been a life-long Democrat, is an Ex-Alderman, and has a host of friends, and consequently great influence in his own Ward and throughout the City. We give below a copy of his letter.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1860.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD—*Dear Sir*: As this appears to be the period for writing letters by Statesmen, Senators and Politicians, in regard to their cause of action in the coming Presidential Campaign, I also take the liberty, as a Mechanic, and co-worker with your Honor in the Mozart Hall Organization, from its commencement up to the date of the assembling of the National Democratic Convention at the City of Charleston, S. C., to define my position. Since the adjournment of that Convention, I have taken very little interest in the success of the Mozart Hall organization. This must have been apparent to you and many of its members. I was thus indifferent, because I considered that the objects for which the organization was formed, had ceased to exist, viz.:

First, To break up the close corporation of Tammany Hall, as controlled by its sachems, who deprive the masses from meeting therein without their permission, and refuse the use of the General Committee Room to the true representatives of the people, whenever those representatives do not suit the clique known as the "Tammany Sachems."

Second, The election of your Honor to the office of Chief Magistrate of this City, without the aid of Tammany Hall.

The result of the election on the 6th day of December last, as certified by the Inspectors, and the returns canvassed by the Board of City Canvassers, disposed of the second purpose. You were elected Mayor by a handsome plurality, in the face of a powerful and well organized opposition.

As to the first object, your Honor, in my opinion, has virtually disposed of that, by your singular somerset in the Mozart Hall General Committee in the indorsement of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS for President, and the State Central Committee of which DEAN RICHMOND was Chairman. I have used the term "singular somerset," because many of your friends so regarded it at the time. In view of your speeches during the City campaign last Fall, and those made by you in Connecticut and at Charleston, your friends and the personal admirers of your independent course were led to suppose that you would be the last man to dance Jim Crow to the tune of the Albany Regency, as played by Messrs. CASSIDY, CAGGER and RICHMOND. Your indorsement of those parties destroyed the prestige of the Mozart Hall organization. The next turn of the cards will prove I am correct. I cannot, therefore, consider myself any longer a member of the organization.

Having finished this part of the subject, I shall now give you and my friends my reasons for the course I have concluded to adopt during this Presidential campaign. For more than a quarter of a century I have been a Democrat. During that time I have always cast my vote for the "straight ticket," indorsed by Tammany Hall, with the exception of last Fall, when I voted for yourself, BRONSON and LYNCH. But, Sir, when I look back a few years and see what the Democratic Party was, and those who controlled its movements then, and compare them with those who control it at the present time, I am led to the following reflections and comparisons: In former years, the nominee of the National Democratic Party for President of these United States, consented to become the standard bearer of the party by the acceptance of the nomination—the work of advocating his election on the stump and in the newspapers was left to his friends and partisans. How different now. We have the novel, may I not more truthfully say disgraceful, spectacle of two so-called candidates of the National Democratic Party, making stump speeches through the country, bidding for votes, as if they were county or ward politicians seeking an election to some petty office.

Sir, in my opinion these candidates are not only disgracing themselves, but are repudiating the honorable examples set them by the founders of the Republic. The conduct of THOMAS JEFFERSON, the acknowledged founder of the Democratic Party, should teach them better things.

But, Sir, the present corrupt state of the party may also be traced to other causes that have been gradually working its ruin. The employment of rowdies and fighting men in the large cities, particularly this City, for the purpose of carrying primary elections, so that cliques and muscle have become the controlling power to the exclusion of the great body of the people, has contributed greatly to the destruction of the party.

Again, the administration of JAMES BUCHANAN has had a powerful influence against the perpetuation of the party.

The White House has been made the political head-quarters, where county and ward cliques have assembled, while the President in person, has presidd over their local contentions, deciding which were the regular organization. And finally, to wind up the farce, a party of men, with a band of music, march to the White House, where the President delivers a political harangue, which had been previously prepared, in which he said that he was the last of a race of men who had stood firm in the support of the Union. He might have told us at the same time the he was the first President who had disgraced the Presidential Mansion by making it the political rendezvous for party cliques and stump speeches.

Sir, if Democracy has come to this, I cannot be a Democrat of that stamp. For should I in the coming campaign, support either DOUGLAS or BRECKINRIDGE, I would be indorsing what I conscientiously believe to be degrading and unbecoming in a Presidental Candidate, besides aiding to build up an oligarchy which is sapping the vitals of our republic and establishing a despotism more destructive of liberty than any of the despotic Powers of Europe. As to Mr. DOUGLAS, I have other reasons for not supporting him.

I look upon him as the cause of the present agitation of the Slavery question, and hold him responsible for it. In my opinion, he has been working from the beginning for his own political advancement and nothing else. I arrive at this conclusion from the following circumstances which have occurred since the Compromise of 1850.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, by the introduction of his Kansas Nebraska bill, which led to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, reopened the Slavery agitation. The responsibility of this act cannot be placed upon WILLIAM H. SEWARD, but when DOUGLAS had thrown down the gauntlet SEWARD and others took it up, and from this the organization of the Republican Party soon followed. DOUGLAS fought boldly and desperately for his adopted child up to the Presidential election of 1856. He then discovered that the popular sentiment was in favor of Freedom, and against his policy. He therefore abandoned his first position, and has been endeavoring ever since to make his platform suit the people north of Mason & Dixon's line, in order to secure votes for the Presidency. How clearly is this manifested in his speeches at the present time, and during his campaign in Illinois against LINCOLN. Senator BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, in a speech made in the Senate Chamber on the 23d of May last, shows the inconsistency and want of sincerity of Mr. DOUGLAS. He gives in full the questions proposed by DOUGLAS to LINCOLN, which were answered manfully, and without equivocation on every point, and the counter-questions of LINCOLN to DOUGLAS, which Mr. DOUGLAS answered evasively and only in part. Senator BENJAMIN virtually says that the election of LINCOLN would be far preferable to that of DOUGLAS.

I stated to a number of friends, during the Douglas and Lincoln contest, in 1858, that in the event of DOUGLAS and SEWARD being the rival candidates for President in 1860, I should vote for SEWARD, believing him to be honest and consistent in his opinions throughout his entire public career, and that the affairs and interests of the nation would be safer in his hands. Had Mr. SEWARD been the Republican nominee, no person would have entered with more zeal in his cause, under the present circumstances, than myself. I shall, however, do what I think is next best—give my support to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, knowing him to be perfectly sound on all national issues, and feeling that with his election the hue and cry of the "dissolution of the Union," as political capital for selfish and unprincipled demagogues, will be heard no more. I would have made this announcement as to my future course to you and my friends some time since, had the party been united on Mr. DOUGLAS.

It seemed, however, to be scattered into so many fragments in our State, that I did not wish to have the appearance of forsaking a falling friend. But the "signs of the times" show that the leading Democrats of this State are bargaining and trading for a mongrel Union Electoral ticket, for the purpose of making this State the battle-ground, and by preventing the election of Mr. LINCOLN by the people, give the choice to the House of Representatives. I never have voted for any candidate known to be a member of the Dark-Lantern Order, always believing it to be it to be anti-American, according to the true intent of the framers of the Constitution; nor can I see how any Democrat who voted against it in 1854 and '55, when it figured so extensively in this and other cities, can in 1860 cast his vote for this Union Dark-Lantern Electoral ticket, although whitewashed by the late Democratic State Convention.

With this statement of my views, I am, very respectfully yours,

WILLIAM J. BRISLEY.

Indiana Politics.

SIGNIFICANT SPEECH OF SENATOR BRIGHT—DOUGLAS NOT TO RECEIVE A SINGLE ELECTORAL VOTE.

On Monday last Senator BRIGHT, of Indiana, delivered an address to the friends of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, in the Methodist Church in Patriot, Switzerland County. He introduced his speech by commenting on the chaotic state of parties, and reiterated the statement which he has heretofore made, that the Democrats had no regularly nominated candidate in the field, but that he designed to vote for Mr. BRECKINRIDGE as the representative of their principles. He mentioned the names of some of the more prominent supporters of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and asked: "Are they all bolters, and all wrong, and this little immaculate squatter sovereign from Illinois right? I answer, sad criticism—sad commentary on the history of the Democratic Party, if all its brains and all its heart is merged in the person of one single little man. Then having sketched the proceedings of the Conventions and expounded the platforms, Senator BRIGHT touched upon the Dred Scott decision, and told how it was regarded by the two sections of the Democracy. The rest of his speech the Cincinnati *Commercial* thus reports:

I will examine for a moment the claims that Mr. DOUGLAS and his friends have upon the Democratic Party for support. What has been his course toward the present Administration?

Having remarked that he would do Mr. D. no injustice, the Speaker continued: "I have an inside view of his course, and think I understand him thoroughly. I am inside of him as with a lighted candle. I know his motives. I think I appreciate them." He then spoke of the active part which Indiana took both in the nomination and election of Mr. BUCHANAN, and proceeded to show that DOUGLAS had been in opposition to his Administration since its inauguration, as also that he had endeavored to disfranchise the Democratic majority in the State of Indiana, by the attempt to vote into the Senate of the United States, LANE, a Black Republican, and MCCARTHY, a man of no party, to oust BRIGHT and FITCH, who he found could not be used as tools for his elevation to the Presidency. "Truly," said he, "the Democratic Party of Indiana ought to feel under the most profound obligations to Mr. DOUGLAS." [Applause.]

You hear some men, by way of poisoning the public mind toward me, say, "BRIGHT is governed by personal feelings." Have you not heard that over and over again. I am going to make an admission—one that I am sorry to make, but such is my fealty to party, and devotion to Democratic forms and usages, that I will have to admit if Mr. DOUGLAS had been nominated, I should not have gone against him; if he had been regularly nominated by the Democratic Party, according to its forms and usages, I should not have gone against him. If I were pressed to the wall, and an answer insisted upon as to whether I consider him a Democrat, I should have to answer that I did not. His history, as identified with the Administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, discloses the fact as clear as noonday. He has gone from the Democratic Party never to return. [Applause.] There are thousands of honest Democrats deluded by him, under his cry of Popular Sovereignty—(that has a chord, I know, that vibrates through every heart, and commands friends wherever it is struck)—but the Popular Sovereignty that you should adhere to, is that interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

I say to you—those of you who have been true to principle in days past, and can take pride in referring to your record as true Democrats, and who are now following the fortunes of Mr. DOUGLAS—that you are treading in the path that leads square into the Republican ranks. You will wake up there in 1864, square in the ranks of DOUGLAS, SEWARD & Co. The walk leads there and there is no avoiding it.

I do not mean by this to impugn the motives of any Democrat. I said in opening that the highest and proudest prerogative of the American citizen is the right to vote as he sees proper—in making his own selection, and no man has a right to question it, but I feel that having an inside view of the history of this man who is seeking to sap the foundations of the Democratic Party, I have a right to appeal to the men that for forty years I have been trying to serve, and to ask them to ponder well and weigh before they leave the Democratic fold, for they are leaving it in following the fortunes of this man, and finally their history will show it.

The speaker then proceeded to a review of the opposition made to him and FITCH because of what was called the "concoction of a Senatorial caucus platform," explaining the matter as he did in his speech at Indianapolis. He showed that this originated in a resolution offered by DOUGLAS' right-hand man, PUGH, in the Senate. He continued:

A few words on the subject of peace, concord and fraternity among political friends. There has been an effort made in this State to compel the Democratic Party to vote for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS in November. They never intend to do it. There are men in it that never will do it. His antecedents forbid it. Nevertheless, Mr. DOUGLAS and his platform are less objectionable to the Democratic Party than Mr. LINCOLN and his. Mr. LINCOLN'S doctrine we regard as dangerous—as destructive to the peace and quietude of the country. The doctrine of Mr. LINCOLN, which calls for Congress to exercise the power or to confer the authority upon a legislative body to exclude Slavery from a Territory, is a doctrine that can never be carried out peacefully in this country. The South has guaranteed rights under the Constitution, which she claims and will assert, which she ought to assert. Her citizens would be unfaithful to the compact their fathers shed their blood for, unless they do assert those claims, and so long as they claim only what they are entitled to, they will find strong hearts and willing hands throughout the Free States to aid them. [Applause.] There are some of us who never bowed the knee to Baal, and never will. We will march with them in defence of their rights so long as they demand no more than is their due.

The Democrat that suffers himself to be seduced from his allegiance to the Constitution, and to deny to the South the rights belonging to her, is no American, and is faithless to the trust her fathers confided to her. I, myself, will never be one of such a party, and I am not alone in this.

Now, I say there are men by hundreds, by thousands, who don't intend to support Mr. DOUGLAS in the canvass. We intend to stand by BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, and the platform they stand on. If I were to tell you we expect to carry the State, I should tell you that which I don't believe. I am not here to create hopes and make representations that are not likely to be realized. The friends of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE do not expect to give them the vote of Indiana. In an ill-fated hour, this Douglas organization has sapped our foundation and taken from us our strength. We see it—we deplore it. We lament that we cannot alter it; but this consideration shall not deter us from marching forward like men, with the flag of our principles in our hands, calling upon our friends to stand by us, for if we do not succeed in 1860, we will maintain our *status* as consistent and sound Democrats. Our record will not be sullied. We will have an organization that we can call our friends back upon. We will come forth in our strength in 1864. Were it not for this organization, where could we be? We should be melted and fused in Douglasism, which is but a second edition of Sewardism. [Applause.] Never, never consent to that.

I have said we wanted peace. The friends of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE called a Mass State Convention, and appointed a State Central Committee of gentlemen. They nominated a good Electoral Ticket, with men upon it, tried, true and faithful. They passed resolutions reiterating the platform of the Democratic Party at Baltimore, planting themselves upon the decisions of the Supreme Court, and going into the canvass with the purpose of giving the ticket all the strength in their power.

Before the Convention adjourned, they passed a resolution that, although they disliked the platform upon which DOUGLAS and JOHNSON stood, it being less objectionable than that upon which LINCOLN stood, they said to the Douglas men, we will offer you our hand upon the following terms: "We will support the same Electoral Ticket that you have nominated, provided that ticket will pledge itself in writing, if elected, to vote for whichever is the strongest candidate, BRECKINRIDGE or DOUGLAS, among the colleges of the other States. If you, the Douglas men of Indiana, and your Electors, will pledge yourselves to vote for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, if they have more votes than Mr. DOUGLAS in the other States, we will consent to make an arrangement, and *vice versa*."

I want it understood that I counseled no such arrangement, but I make it a rule to go with my friends, where it don't countermit principle. I said, if it is accepted I will go throughout the canvass and do all I can to elect your Electors. I believed then as now, if they had accepted that proposition, and we had canvassed the State, it would have resulted in giving the vote of the State to BRECKINRIDGE and LANE, because the electors were to vote for that candidate having the highest number of votes; and who believes DOUGLAS will get one State in the Union? [Applause.] I have said that I have been among you forty years, and for twenty-five I have been a politician, and I stake whatever little reputation I have got as a public man, or a private gentleman, on what I now state—that S. A. DOUGLAS will not get one electoral vote in the Union. BRECKINRIDGE we know will.

The effect of this Union Ticket that was proposed in the end, was to give the thirteen Democratic votes of Indiana once more to Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. I think we might have done it.

How was it met with these *par excellence* Douglas men—Democrats? Why, with a toss of the head, and the remark that we were not enough of us. Their estimate of us was how many do you suppose? How many do you think their street blowers and strikers awarded to us in this State? One thousand was all they would give. Why, I know ten counties that I could name one after another that will give each over that. They rejected our peace-offerings. They could not affiliate with us; we are not Democrats; we are bolters; we have gone off with the President, the Cabinet, all the United States Senators except two, and with nineteen out of twenty Representatives in Congress, with all the Democratic Presidents that have been, who are now alive, and left DOUGLAS—who is the Democratic Party! [Great applause and laughter.] No, they cannot be found in that company; but I tell you what they can do, will do, and have done. They are going all over the country manipulating the Know-Nothings and affiliating with them. Laughter. There is a perfect courtship going on between those parties, [A voice—"Hurrah for Breck"] and it is to their fancy too. I am in favor of letting them go. That is only one part of the partnership now. It will be the Know-Nothing, Douglas Republicans in 1864, and if the Breckinridge men will stand true to the Supreme Court, we will conquer the whole tribe in 1864. [Cheers.]

Mr. BRIGHT then referred to the local elections, State, Congressional and County, claiming that a Democratic victory shall not be accounted (in Missouri) a Douglas gain, because but one State ticket is being run. It being understood it will be supported by both wings of the Democracy.

In conclusion, he said: In the States where they could form a fusion with the Know-Nothing Party they have not "indignantly rejected" it, but they have most earnesly courted it—jumped at it. [Laughter.] But here in the State of Indiana, the friends of DOUGLAS refused to affiliate, with Breckinridge and Lane men. My answer is, I am glad you have taken that position, Anti-Lecompton, Douglas Democrats. You can make the gulf as deep and the wall as high between us as you please. I have no terms to offer. I have nothing but a tone of defiance to breathe to them. We have had their hostility for four years in secret—let us have it in future in a manly form. We have got to have it; let it come, and let the breach be as wide as possible between us; and let the sound and rotten men of the Democratic Party be separated. That is my position. [Applause.]

Pennsylvania Politics.

GOV. JOHNSON IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 15.

Concert Hall was comfortably filled this evening by the Douglas Democracy. Hon. R. KNEASS presided. GOV. JOHNSON was very enthusiastically received. After expressing his thanks for his warm reception, he entered into a line of argument similar to that which characterized his speech at the Douglas barbecue in New-York. The speaker was very hoarse, and the delivery of his speech caused him considerable effort. Numerous ward delegations were present with music, transparencies, &c.

An anonymous advertisement appeared in a morning paper inviting all Democrats to attend this meeting, in order to prevent the indorsement of what is called the "bogus Forney mongrel electoral ticket," but no disturbance took place.

Gen. FOSTER, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will speak in Independence-square on Monday evening, and as this will be the first campaign speech of importance, and he may be called upon to define his position on national politics, there is considerable interest felt.

DISTURBANCE OF A POLITICAL MEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 15.

A Bell and Everett meeting last night in the First Congressional District was interrupted by Republican Clubs marching through the crowd. A fight ensued and stones and pistols were used. The meeting was finally dispersed. Nine of the rioters were arrested. No one was seriously injured, as far as known. It is supposed that the affair was a retaliation for a disturbance created by parties hurrahing for BELL and EVERETT at the Republican serenade to Mr. SHERMAN on Wednesday evening.

FEELING AGAINST FUSION IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Sept. 16.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted at the Douglas meeting, last night, denouncing the Cresson fusion, and ratifying the straight Douglas ticket. The meeting was large and enthusiastic at the close.

GOV. JOHNSON will make a tour of the State during the week. He will commence at Lancaster on Monday, and close at Pittsburgh on Saturday evening next.

A Disconsolate Politician.

LETTER FROM HON. GERRIT SMITH.

To the President of the Liberty Party Convention, to be held in Syracuse, Aug. 29, 1860:

Since the Autumn of 1858, I have not gone from home to attend a public meeting. All this time, until recently, my health has been poor. It is now vigorous. Nevertheless my friends, and probably most other persons, would think it too soon after my entire prostration of both body and brain, for me to be taking part in exciting public occasions.

What I have said will excuse me for not being at your Convention. Be assured that my absence from it is owing to no indifference to it. Yours is a Convention in behalf of realizing the just idea of civil government. Therefore am I deeply interested in it. Among all my conceptions of earthly good, civil government and the Christian church stand preëminent. As the church is the union of all, for the welfare of each, so also is the government. It is true that whilst the church is to look after the entire welfare of all within its care, the Government is to do no more for its subjects, than to protect their person and property. Nevertheless it is to occupy its narrow range, as faithfully and thoroughly as is the church its wide and limitless one. As the great heart of the Church is to be ever concerned for the entire interests of all, so is the great power of the Government to be ever exerted to defend the person and property of all. I need not add that such a Church and such a Government are yet to be seen. Hitherto both Church and Government have been oppressors, instead of protectors. Hitherto false religions, and consequently false politics, have prevailed in all the earth. The day of superstitions and despotisms have not yet ended. That of the religion of reason and of Jesus Christ—that of the true Church and the true Government—has not yet begun. Or, if begun, it is but in the earliest morning twilight. Members of the Church that now is, vote for slave-catching and dramshop candidates. It is true that some of them do it with reluctance; and that some of them would not do it at all, were they not driven to it by party frenzy. Nevertheless they do it; and that too, in the face of their high pretensions of regard for temperance and freedom. Every church in the large denominations will so vote, at the coming election. Even Doctor CHEEVER'S will. He will not himself, for he has in a good degree outgrown his religion. But the members of his church will—for they still make more account of the doctrinal than the practical. They still judge men more by their doctrines than their practices. He does not, and God bless him that he does not. As to the Government, no more need be said to indicate its character, than that it licenses dram-shops, and is the slaveholder's hound.

I trust that your Convention will make a national ticket and also a New-York State ticket. Not that I suppose either will get many votes. But that I warmly desire that the handful who wish to vote in accordance with the claims of absolute rectitude of justice and mercy, may have the needed facilities for doing so. A man is made better and stronger by voting in the way his pure conscience bids him vote; and happy is the influence of his example on those who see him so vote.

Long ago did I become convinced that the American people have not virtue enough to impel them to vote against Slavery and the dram-shop. The ballot-box, if used to that end, would speedily bring Slavery to a peaceful death. But the ballot-box must be left to serve Slavery, and Slavery must be left to go out in blood. So too could the dram-shop be quickly voted to an end. Nevertheless it will be left to manufacture paupers, and madmen, and blasphemers, to fill the land with peril to person and property; to take bread from the mouths of children, and to break mothers' hearts.

As I view things, the Convention will do well not to call for any great outlay of time and money to increase the vote for its tickets. I have, from first to last, spent much time, and tens of thousands of dollars, in endeavors to increase our abolition and temperance vote. A little done in that way would have been well. But I did much more than was called for. The time and money were at least half wasted. Two years ago I was simple enough to hope, that by great effort, we could carry our abolition and temperance vote in this State up to thirty or forty or even fifty thousand. I expended between four and five thousand dollars in hiring halls, and in paying printers and lecturers, &c., and I went to fifty-four meetings, and begged, as on my knees, for votes. But instead of getting so many as would encourage us to try the ballot-box again, we got so few, (but five to six thousand,) as to leave us but little hope of soon, if indeed of ever, getting more. I would go into a county and not be able to find a single man to vote our ticket. I was everywhere met by old fellow-laborers in the cause of freedom and temperance, who, instead of giving me their coöperation, told me that I was ruining the Republican Party. It seemed not to have occurred to them that the Republican Party had ruined *them*. Nor did it seem to have occurred to them that freedom and temperance were better worth saving than the Republican Party.

We do not need to employ presses and lecturers to convince the people that Slavery and the dram-shop are among the greatest crimes and abominations. The people are already saturated with this conviction. But we do need to employ them to teach the people the true religion—the simple religion of reason, common sense and Jesus Christ. Had they this religion, they would be drawn to rational and righteous voting as naturally and necessarily as the needle is drawn to the pole.

You will need a fund of one or two hundred dollars to defray the expense of printing tickets, and getting them into the hands of suitable depositories in different parts of the country, who, in their turn, will give them out to the half dozen in this county, and the dozen in that, who refuse to vote the tickets of any party which is so atheistic as to go but for white men, or so merciless as to recognize the lawfulness of slave hunts, or sunk so low in its views of human dignity, and human decency, as to see in the dram-shop a human want. The inclosed draft for $50 is my contribution to this end.

Think not that I shall be sorry to find your Convention refusing to partake of my tone of discouragement. I shall rejoice if it can see encouragement to undertake to obtain a considerable vote at the approaching election, and if it can feel itself warranted to entertain the hope of a speedy overthrow of Slavery and the dram-shop by the force of political action, I stand ready to work with your Convention, even against hope. To work with those who are endeavoring by peaceful means to rid the world of oppression and intemperance would do me good, and them good, and the world good, even if the direct object of our work should remain entirely unaccomplished.

Your friend, GERRIT SMITH.

PETERBORO, Aug. 27, 1860.

City Politics.

THE UNION MEETING TO-NIGHT.

The "Union" men are making great efforts for a grand meeting to-night at the Cooper Institute. The officers include gentlemen from every State in the Union, and speakers from all sections will be present. It is said that Gen. SCOTT will preside, and make a speech. After the speaking is over, a grand torch-light procession will take place. About 300 clubs from all sections of the country have announced their determination to participate. Among the probabilities is one, that a fusion electoral ticket, satisfactory to the supporters of BELL, BRECKINRIDGE and DOUGLAS, will be presented and adopted.

THE NATIONAL WIDE-AWAKE DEMONSTRATION

The Committee of Arrangements of the New-York Wide-Awakes, of which WM. M. GILLESPIE, Esq., is Chairman, is making extensive preparations for the parade of the 3d October. Daily communications are received from Wide-Awake Clubs in places remote and near at hand accepting the invitation to be present and march in the procession. The indications are that there will be at least 30,000, probably 50,000, and possibly more than this even in the ranks on that occasion. Those who saw the City Wide-Awakes the other night may imagine what a display so large a number of

Interesting from Arizona.

CAPTURE OF CRIMINALS—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS—A WHITE RENEGADE—SCARCITY OF WATER, ETC.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

TUBAC, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1860.

We learn unofficially from Fort Buchanan that Capt. EWELL has received dispatches from Gov. PESQUEIRA, of Sonora, announcing the capture of nine of the wretches engaged in the diabolical massacre and robbery at the San Pedro Mines. He desires the witnesses to be sent to Hermosillo, to testify against the prisoners on their trial, and promises that they shall be shot upon conviction. The Mexicans never use the gallows for executing criminals. Capital punishment, particularly in Sonora, is very rarely resorted to. Convicts are usually required to serve in the army—that being considered the worst punishment that can be inflicted upon them.

The Apaches have made a thorough cleaning out of the farming district on the San Pedro. Commencing with petty depredations, they ended with destroying the crops. Every settler on the river, with one exception, has been compelled to abandon his ranche. The effect of this blow must be severely felt not only by the immediate sufferers, but by the whole community. When probably one-third the entire corn crop of this section is destroyed, the price of grain must necessarily advance, and it will of course cause a corresponding increase in the price of other produce for consumption.

A renegade white man, named GAY, is strongly suspected of causing much of the mischief perpetrated by the Apaches. He is a trader among them, selling them fire-arms and ammunition at times, receiving in exchange stolen stock. Remonstrances from settlers against the outrage of arming our worst foes wrought no change in his conduct, and threats were met with defiance, until finally he declared that if the settlers did not let him alone he would raise the Indians and lead them on to the settlements, and clear us all out. Whether the work on the San Pedro is not the commencement of what he proposes, is not known; but if not present in person, he doubtless directed the Indians how to proceed. He, and the parties from whom he obtains his supplies, are all equally guilty, and will suffer the same expiation for their crime at the hands of an outraged community, if they fall into our power.

There is a prospect of having Government aid in carrying the mail between Tucson and Fort Buchanan, *viâ* Tubac, after the 1st of December next. The Postmaster-General advertised for bids on this route last year, but, owing to the failure of Congress to pass the Post-office Appropriation bill, the contract was not let. We have hitherto been compelled to provide for conveying our mails by private subscription, receiving no aid from the General Government, and are therefore served with less regularity than will be consistent with the duties of a regular contractor. An enterprising citizen ran a line of stages over the route last Winter, trusting to the justice of the Department for remuneration, but, after forwarding the Secretary several memorials on the subject, without receiving any reply, the line was withdrawn.

GOV. PESQUEIRA, of Sonora, has given a company of capitalists the right to run a weekly line of stages between Guaymas and the Arizona line. The company agree to carry the Sonora mail for one year without charge, in consideration of the protection of Government. The line has not yet been started, and probably will not be till the internal affairs of Sonora become more quiet.

It is reported that PESQUEIRA has made a verbal agreement to admit American goods designed for this Territory at half rates of duty. If he carries out this promise in good faith, it will greatly promote commercial interests in Arizona.

Notwithstanding that considerable rain has fallen this season, the streams and rivers are unusually dry. Mountain rivulets which were running streams before the rainy season set in, are now dryer than before the rains, although they have several times been flooded. The philosophy of this puzzles our wisest sages. There is insufficient water in the Santa Cruz to run a mill, and there are now thousands of bushels of grain stored in Tubac, waiting for a rise in the river sufficient to start the mill. Meanwhile, a cloudless sky overhead gives little promise of a change in the weather, and we may yet be compelled to wait for the fall rains.

Over one hundred idle Mexican vagabond refugees from Sonora, have arrived in Tubac with their families during the last fortnight. They will not work, and it is almost impossible to hire a single man of them at an advance on regular prices. With the accession of one hundred women, the price of washing has advanced 50 per cent., and yet these hundred families will not average $1 a piece, cash on hand. How they live is beyond conjecture. Had we a municipal organization, we could put the vagrant act in force, and if they would not work for themselves, they would have an opportunity of working under the auspices of a Board of Public Improvements.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar for Monday.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Motions will be heard.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—No court until October term. *Part II.*—Nos. 170, 891, 889, 888, 222, 737, 1012, 1012½, 1516, 876, 874, 1158, 486, 962, 1066, 822, 990, 118, 1032, 738. No odd numbers until October term.

SUPERIOR COURT AND COMMON PLEAS.—No Calendars this month.

Reopening of the Courts.

The General Term of the Supreme Court will commence its September session to-day, (Monday.) To-day motions will be heard.

Part II. of the Supreme Court Circuit will also recommence business this day. Part I. will not be held until October.

It will be remembered that to-day is the day which was fixed by Justice INGRAHAM some weeks since for the settlement of the judgment and findings of fact in the noted Omnibus suit. The findings drawn up by his Honor in that case did not embrace the special matters of defence set up by individual defendants. As to these he gave counsel permission to draw and submit such as they thought proper in their respective defences. Many such drafts were submitted to him accordingly, and his decision upon these, as well as upon the form of the main judgment in the cause, may probably be announced to-day, at 10 A. M.

In a suit pending before the United States Circuit Court, involving the questions of the validity of the Schuyler stock as against the Company, Justice NELSON has announced that that Court will follow the decisions of our Court of Appeals on the subject, so settling the local law; and he therefore renders judgment in favor of the Company.

U. S. Circuit Court.

Before Judge Nelson.

EJECTMENT—DEVISE—FEE BY IMPLICATION—EVIDENCE.

Maria B. King vs. *Richard Ackerman.*—This is an ejectment to recover an undivided sixth-part of a parcel of land described as "The Homestead," in the will of Lawrence Benson, and situate at Harlem in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York. The testator died leaving a son, Benjamin L. Benson, and three grandchildren, the children of a daughter, Susan, the wife of Rev. Dr. Milledoler. By his will, he devised, first, to B. L. Benson, the son, a parcel of land designated as then in the occupation of one George Williams, "to do and dispose of as he may think proper;" also, the homestead, where he then lived, situate on Harlem River; and second declared his will and intention to be that his son (B. L. B.) should give unto his grandchildren, after the decease of his wife, the sum of $1,500; and third, gave the income of the legacies, and of his estate, real and personal, unto his wife, Maria, during her widowhood, "to do and dispose of as she may think proper." B. L. Benson, the son, died the 4th of October, 1852. This suit is brought by Mrs. King, one of the grandchildren, on the ground that the son (B. L. B.) took only a life estate in the homestead. The defendant claims under a title in fee derived from the son.

The principal question in the case is, whether or not the son (B. L. B.) took an estate in fee in the homestead by reason of the charge upon him personally to pay the legacies of the grand-children. There is one feature in the case which is not found in any of the cases referred to on the argument, nor in any that have come under my own researches, and which, it is claimed on behalf of the plaintiff, distinguishes it from those in which it has been held that the devisee took an estate in fee by implication on account of the personal charge imposed by the will; and, also, from the principle upon which these cases are founded. That principle is, where an estate is devised generally, or without words of limitation, and which according to their legal import would not carry a fee to the devisee, if personally charged with debts or legacies, &c., in respect to the estate the devisee will take a fee by implication, otherwise he might be a loser instead of a gainer by the devise, which would be against the presumed intent of the testator.

The argument on the part of the plaintiff, is, that one of the parcels of land devised to the son in respect to which the charge was imposed, is, upon the words of the will, in fee; and hence there is no necessity of creating a fee by construction or implication in the other parcel, in order to save the devisee from loss. As we have said, no case has been found in this class of cases in the books, and they are numerous, containing this peculiar feature; and the argument founded upon it to distinguish the case from the application of the general principle is certainly deserving of great weight. But after the best consideration we have been able to give to the case, we have come to the conclusion, not without some hesitation, that this new feature should not have the effect to rebut the implication of a fee derivable from the charge of the legacies to the grandchildren, or to distinguish it from the general principle upon which the implication is founded. We agree, if the position of the learned counsel for the plaintiff can be maintained—namely, that the Court must be able to see, in other words, it must be certain upon the face of the will, that the devisee will suffer loss should the life estate determine immediately after satisfying or assuming the charge before a fee can be raised by implication—the case is with the plaintiff. For as one of the parcels is devised in fee, it is apparent that a loss cannot be certainly predicated upon the termination of the life estate in the other. And, hence, upon the above position, no implication of a fee in the homestead could arise in the case.

But, we are not satisfied that this is the true statement of the principle of this class of cases. On the contrary, we are of opinion, if it appears upon the face of the will that the devisee may be subject to a loss by reason of the charge, unless a fee passes, in other words, the possibility of a loss by the termination of the life interest after the payment, or obligation to pay the charge, raises the implication of a fee.

And, assuming this to be the true statement of the principle, then it is apparent from the will, that unless the son (B. L. B.,) took a fee in the homestead, the personal liability to pay the legacies might subject him to a loss, as, for aught that appears, the other parcel might not be of sufficient value to satisfy the charge. There would, therefore, be the possibility of a loss, notwithstanding the gift of the fee in this parcel.

In answer to this view, it was proposed to prove that the Williams lot, at the time of the making of the will, and also of the testator's death, was worth $5,000, which proof was rejected: and this raises the question as to its admissibility.

In the ordinary case of a devise of an estate, generally, and without limitation, and a charge in gross imposed personally upon the devisee in respect to it, the possibility of a loss is obvious, unless a fee passes, and this, however small the sum charged compared with the value of the land. For the estate might be determined by his death before he could have realized the amount of the charge. And no proof on the subject *dehors* the will could change the character of the devise, or show that the possibility of a loss was unfounded. The inference of possible loss is inevitable from the two facts—life estate in the devisee, and a gross sum charged upon him personally in respect to it. Hence, few, if any, cases can be found in the books in which proof was received to influence the judgment of the Court upon the question. We have found none, and think the proof properly rejected upon general principles governing the construction of wills. There are cases to be found in the books where the value of the estate per annum is given in the statement, but in which it was wholly immaterial as respects the principle involved, and in most of the cases so regarded by the Court. Vin. Abr. Tit. Devise, pt. 26, 21. 18, 11. 6 Rep. Collier's Case. It is to be observed, also, that in England, when speaking of the yearly value of an estate, or its value in gross, there is a degree of certainty on the subject unknown in respect to the value of estates in this country. Leases for lives, or for a long term of years, or in perpetuity, for a given rent, determine the value, instead of referring the question to a jury to settle, where the value fluctuates with the differing opinions of the tribunal.

If there was a fixed determinate value in the present case of the Williams lot, as in the English cases referred to, we are inclined to think the fact would be received to rebut the inference of a possibility of loss. The proof would be in the nature of record evidence of the value.

There is another view of this will worthy of notice. A life estate in the two parcels of land is devised to the widow, subject to a determination in the event of marriage. The estate, however, is regarded as one for life. The devise, therefore, of the homestead to the son was that of a remainder on carving out this life estate. A fee will pass under a will by implication, in case of a devise over of land after the death of the wife. The law presumes the intention to be that the widow shall be tenant for life, and the remainder man takes the rest of the estate. This principle is applicable to the present case.

The construction insisted upon by the plaintiff would give to the son the homestead for life only, after a life estate in it had been limited to the widow.

In reading the whole will it is difficult to come to the conclusion that this was the intent of the testator.

Judgment for the defendant.

For plaintiff, Mr. Ireland, and Messrs. Cutler, Bronson and Bidwell. For defendant, Mr. Ketchum and Mr. O'Conor.

Leave to Appeal to the Court of Appeals Denied.

Stuart vs. *Poffenhausen.*—This was a motion made before the General Term of the Common Pleas for leave to take a case to the Court of Appeals. The following opinion will fully explain the case.

HILTON, J.—It was shown at the trial on the part of the plaintiff, that he was engaged in business as broker and commission merchant, and the defendants knew it. That they employed him to sell for them a steam-engine, and that he procured and sent to them a purchaser for the engine, to whom they sold it for $800.

The Justice gave judgment for the plaintiff for $40, being at the rate of five per cent. commission on the sale—the lowest rate testified to at the trial for such services.

On the argument of the appeal we affirmed the judgment, and the defendants now ask for leave to take the case to the Court of Appeals, upon the ground, principally, that proper weight and effect has not been given to letter of the plaintiff read in evidence at the trial, and which, upon a close scrutiny, does not appear to state all the facts which the plaintiff testified to when examined as a witness on his own behalf.

The answer to this view is, that although the letter was written upon the subject of the plaintiff's claim, yet it did not estop him from giving, in his testimony, another version of the affair, or prevent him adding to it other facts entitling him to recover in the action. It is true that a letter thus written should be entitled to great weight in determining as to the credibility of the plaintiff respecting the additional facts testified to by him, but it is not controlling, as the defendant's counsel seems to suppose.

We think the most that can be said of this case is, that it presents a question of conflict of evidence; the testimony on the part of the defendants being in direct opposition to that of the plaintiff upon the point as to whether he was employed as a broker to make a sale of the engine, or whether the service was gratuitous on his part. Upon all this the Justice passed in giving judgment, and on a careful examination of the case, we can see no reason for disturbing his finding.

In our opinion there is not the slightest ground to justify us in sending this case to the Court of Appeals, and the motion will, therefore, be denied.

Divorce Refused.

Duryee vs. *Duryee.*—This was a suit for a divorce by a wife against her husband, on the ground of adultery, and came before the Supreme Court at special term lately, on an application for a decree. The only evidence adduced before the referee was the testimony of the parties guilty of the adultery.

SUTHERLAND J.—I think it unsafe to grant the order on the testimony of the guilty parties. I think it was the rule of the late Chancellor not to do so; and as a general rule I think it a safe one. The case is referred back for further testimony.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Ure* vs. *Dexter.*—The default opened on payment of costs. Judgment to stand as security.

Waller vs. *Stothard.*—Order entered must be corrected to accord with the conditions, &c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 15.

$1,000	Ky. State 6s	104⅜	
6,000	Va. State 6s	92	
2,000	Missouri St. 6s	80⅞	
13,000	Brook. C. W. L	103¼	
1,000	E. R. 1st M. Bs	103¾	
10,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs	83	
5,000	E. R. 5th M. Bds	78	
1,000	Hud. R. S. F. B.101		
10,000	Mich. So. 2d M.B 67		
1,000	Ch. & N.W.1st M	61¾	
5,000	Ch. & N.W. 2d M	35⅝	
3,000	do	b60	36
5,000	L.E.&W.2d M.B.	48	
5,000	Clev.&T.S.F.B.	79	
1,000	Mis.&Mo.In Con.	69⅜	
600	N. Y. Cen. R	b30	88
575	do		87⅞
650	do		87⅝
100	do	b15	88
50	do		88
100	do	b60	88¾
100	do	b60	88⅝
200	Harlem Railr'd.	b10	19
650	do		19
600	do		19⅛
150	do		19⅜
150	La Crosse & Mil. R.		1⅜
50	Erie Railroad		32⅜
350	do		32¾
50	do	s10	32⅝
1200	do		33
250	do	s30	33
50	do	b10	33
100	do	b30	33⅜
150	do	b60	33⅝
50	Hudson River R.	b30	63
50	do	b60	63
175	do		63
100	do		62⅜
100	do	s10	63
300	Harlem R. Pref		49¾
100	do		49⅞
500	do		50
200	Reading Railroad		48
100	do	s10	48
600	do		48¾
650	Mich. Central R		72
100	do	b30	72⅝
400	Panama Railroad		126⅜
100	Mil. & Miss. R		14

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 5s,'74 Cou.	103	
3,000	Missouri State 6s.	81	
9,000	M. S. F. Bonds.	81¾	
4,000	H. & St. J.R. bds	73½	
2,000	Har. R. 1st M	97¾	
6,000	do	98	
50	Pacific M. S. Co	93	
50	do	b60	84¾
140	N. Y. Central R	88	
400	do	b30	88½
400	Erie Railroad	33½	
1000	do	33¾	
150	Hudson R. R.	62¾	
100	Mil. & Miss. R.	14¾	
300	Harlem Railroad	19¼	
1200	do	19¾	
100	do	b60	19¾
100	do	b60	19¾
300	do	b60	19¼
100	Harlem R. Prfd.	50	
150	do	b10	50
125	do		49¾
700	do		49⅞
500	do	b60	50¼
550	M.S.& N.I.G.S.A.		49½
200	do	b60	50

MONDAY, Sept. 17—A. M.

We are indebted to the New-York *Shipping List*—the received authority of the Cotton Trade or Crop results—for the official figures of the great crop on 1859-60, the crop year beginning on 31st August ult. *The total crop is made* **4,675,770** *bales*, received at the shipping points of the following States:

	1860.	1859.	1858.
Louisiana.....bales.	2,139,425	1,669,274	1,576,409
Alabama	843,012	704,406	522,364
Texas	252,424	192,062	145,286
Florida	192,724	173,484	122,351
Georgia	531,219	475,788	282,972
South Carolina	510,109	480,653	406,251
North Carolina	41,194	37,402	23,999
Virginia	56,987	33,011	24,705
Tennessee	108,676	85,321	9,624
Total	4,675,770	3,851,481	3,113,962
Increase over crop of 1859		bales.	824,289
Increase over crop of 1858			1,561,808
Increase over crop of 1857			1,736,251
Increase over crop of 1856			1,178,925

The crop for the last eighteen years was as follows:

	Bales.		Bales.		Bales.
1859-60	4,675,770	1853-4	2,930,027	1847-8	2,347,634
1858-9	3,861,481	1852-3	3,262,882	1846-7	1,788,851
1857-8	3,113,962	1851-2	3,015,020	1845-6	2,100,537
1856-7	2,939,519	1850-1	2,355,257	1844-5	2,394,503
1855-6	3,537,845	1849-50	2,096,706	1843-4	2,030,409
1854-5	2,847,339	1848-9	2,728,699	1842-3	2,378,875

The exports to foreign ports from the United States for the past two years compare as follows:

	1860.	1859.		
Great Britain, bales	2,693,432	2,019,322	Inc	650,189
France, bales	588,587	450,696	Inc	138,891
North of Europe, bal's	295,072	330,012	Dec	34,940
Other ports, bales	220,082	221,443	Dec	1,361
Total	3,774,178	3,021,403	Inc	752,775

The Domestic consumption of the produce of this crop is made 792,521 bales North of Virginia, as follows:

Total crop of the United States, as before stated.....bales			4,675,770
Add—Stocks on hand Sept. 1, 1859:			
In the Southern ports		85,369	
In the Northern ports		63,868—	149,237
Make a supply of			4,825,007
Deduct therefrom:			
The export to foreign ports	3,774,173		
Less, foreign included	917—	3,773,256	
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1860:			
In the Southern ports	142,613		
In the Northern ports	85,095—	227,708	
Burnt at New-Orleans, Apalach, Clarleston and New-York	7,415		
Burnt and manufactured at Mobile, Galveston, and Memphis	6,266		
Manufactured in Virginia	17,841—	31,522—	4,032,486
Taken for home use North of Virginia..bales			792,521

The amount taken for home use south and west of Virginia is not included in the crop result proper, but amounts to 154,000 bales, and making all corrections for Cotton burnt at the ports or on its way to market, and the difference of stocks left in the interior, the actual *growth* of 1859 is found to be 4,811,800 bales, against the growth of 1858, 4,017,000. The estimate of the consumption in the States south and west of Virginia, and not included in the receipts of the ports, for the last four years, is as follows:

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
N. Carolina.....bales	25,000	26,000	29,000	30,000
S. Carolina	17,000	18,000	20,000	21,000
Georgia	23,000	24,000	26,000	28,000
Alabama	5,000	8,000	10,000	11,000
Tennessee	9,000	10,000	13,000	15,000
On the Ohio, &c	38,000	39,000	45,000	49,000
Total to Sept. 1..bales	117,000	125,000	143,000	154,000

The quantity of new Cotton received at the shipping ports to the 1st of September, was:

1860.....bales.	51,600	1857.....bales.	100
1859	12,362	1856	1,800
1858	8,031	1855	26,079

An afternoon paper of Saturday says:

"The Artisans' Bank has been the subject of remark for the past two days. It seems the Bank has been running debtor at the Clearing House for some time, but had made its settlements promptly. The Clearing House Committee, however, have made the matter the subject of inquiry, and will no doubt make a report favorable to the Bank, which is now creditor at the Clearing House, and entitled to as much credit as any bank in the Association, so far as punctuality there can give standing. The whole trouble grows out of the 'City Account,' which many of its neighbors are desirous of getting."

Here the matter will probably rest. The City account has no doubt been the source of the rumored trouble, but *not*, we apprehend, because of the jealousy of the other Banks—though that may have something to do with it—but because of the financial incongruity of intrusting so large an account to the management of so small a capital. The deposits and draughts made for the City Government fluctuate, (or surge, if we may use the more expressive term,) from month to month through the year, by *millions*, while the Artisans' capital is only a few hundred *thousands*. Thus, while a few days since the Bank was practically overdrawn, it will to-morrow or next day be in the receipt of the proceeds of the new $3,000,000 loan, to be awarded to-morrow, for funding the revenue bonds and other floating debt of the City.

The rumor of irregularity, or running debtor too often, at the Clearing-house, seems to have leaked out of or been drawn from that office of daily settlements between the Banks, (and really the only office for which the Clearing-house was originally established, though often attempted to be used for other and more mischievous purposes since,) not so much to damage the Artizan's Bank, or to effect a transfer of the City account, as to impeach the present Clearing-house Committee, and to restore, thereby, the old Bourbons who were rotated out last October. Our respectable morning cotemporary of the *Journal of Commerce* attempts an illogical use of the rumor apparently to this end, but while attributing unworthy motives to what he is pleased to regard as tardiness on their part, he overlooked the contingency that the result of the examination which they were called upon to make might prove that they would have been doubly censurable for volunteer or undue haste in so grave a matter.

The Trade of the past week was generally large and active. The carrying business is especially heavy in amount and remunerative in rates. There is some abatement in the high terms made the week previous on Grain and Flour to Europe, and this change enables the market for Breadstuffs here to conform the more readily with later news from the other side. The importers and domestic commission houses continue well employed, while the grain factors are unusually busy. The Import entries of the week are ahead of the same week last season in the proportion of $3,584,330 to $2,255,721. The Exports of Domestic Produce reach $2,173,460 against $1,543,518 same week last season, while the export of Bullion is $1,088,923, of which $701,000 went out on Saturday, against $1,760,331 same week last season. The Sub-Treasury Specie Balance stands $5,636,367, against $5,533,650 at the close of the previous week. Including the specie shipment out of Saturday week, the movement is against the Bank Average to be made up this afternoon, although qualified by the California receipts of Thursday, and the line of specie will probably show about $18,500,000, against $19,187,000 on the previous week's report. We also look for a further decrease in the Discount line of something like a million of dollars, and of course a reduction, to correspond with the Specie sent out and Bills discounted paid off, in the line of Deposits. The whole movement, so far from affecting the market for Money, appears to have met with much ease, leaving the supply of Money at Bank and on the Street equal to the demands of the trade and the wants of the Stock Exchange, at 7 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, the exceptions being ½@1 ₩ cent. below the standard on very short paper, of prime credit, and on deposits left with the leading Stock firms. The Foreign Exchanges are more abundant in the line of Merchant bills, and the regular banking drawers, in turn, have accepted an abatement of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent., London closing 109⅛@109¼, at sixty days, and 110¼@110½ at short sight. Some transient Bank bills were done for the last mail at 109¼, sixty days, and 110, sight.

According to the Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few days since, for eight months of the calendar year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise from 1st January to 31st August, amounted to.....$167,546,000

Add two weeks in September	7,746,275
Total entries to date	$175,292,275
Against same time in 1859	185,579,282
Decrease to date	$10,287,007

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods—including Foreign articles reëxported—from 1st January to 31st August.....$59,807,000

Add two weeks in September	4,036,917
Total to date	$63,843,917
Against same time 1859	46,582,687
Increase to date	$17,261,230

The Same tables make the Export of Specie to 31st August.....$38,600,000

Add two weeks in September	2,287,816
Total to date	$40,887,816
Against same time 1859	53,783,716
Decrease to date	$12,895,900

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New Loan of the United States	103⅛@103				
New-York Central	86@88¼				
New-York and Erie	29¾@33⅜				
Reading	47¼@48¼				
Rock Island	79¼@78¾	@82½	@81½		
Michigan Guaranteed	48⅛@47¾	@49⅜			
Michigan Southern	23@22¼	@24			
Michigan Central	72½@71¾	@72@71¾			
Toledo	46@48¾				
Galena	79¾@79	@80@79¾			
Illinois Central	87¼@89¾	@89			
Panama	126⅜@126				
Pacific Mail	84¾@81¾	@83			
Missouris	81¾@80¾	@81			
Virginias	91¼@92				
Tennessees	91@90¾	@91			
Illinois Central Bonds	97@99				
Hudson River	59¼@62¼				
Harlem Preferred	47¾@40½				
Delaware and Hudson	94@96				
Burlington and Quincy	89¾@92½				

The Stock market was strong in the demand and upward in prices throughout the week, and especially firm and buoyant on Saturday afternoon, closing at or near the best sales of the day. The speculative dealings continue to be confined mainly to the Railway Shares, the New-York Roads dividing attention with the Western, and rather the favorites at the close of the week. Central, Erie, Hudson, and Harlem were all in large demand on Saturday, the Shares of the Erie exhibiting more real buoyancy of demand than at any time since the Spring of 1858. The sales at the close were over 1,000 shares at 33¾ ₩ cent. The advance has been stimulated by the August return of traffic and by the higher quotations from London, while speculative buyers appear to have suddenly revived something of their old partiality for the stock. The demand is also on the increase for Central, and from a more substantial class of buyers than usual, and as there has been no accumulation of Stock on the Street for account of the ordinary *Bull* interest, through the present general rise in the market, the price goes up rapidly on comparatively moderate sales. In Hudson River a fresh demand has appeared from New-England, and the rise in the fortnight is equal to 6½ ₩ cent. The movement in Harlem extends to both the common and preferred Shares, and though said to be discouraged by two or three of the Directors in the concern, who promise nothing immediate by way of placing the concern in a situation to resume dividends, even on the preference Stock, it goes ahead with considerable vigor. Among the Western Shares, the Illinois Central is favored by the continued improvement in the traffic and land sales and collections at home, and the buoyant quotations which come from England where the price, on 4th September, was equal to 93½ ₩ cent. Federal money. The orders for Michigan Southern improved at the close of the week, and large purchases of Rock Island continue to be made on buyer's option, while the cash stock, after selling as high as 82⅞, fell back to 81½@81¾ ₩ cent. The speculative demand is also large for Toledo, resulting in an advance of 2¾ ₩ cent. for the week. A similar rise took place in Chicago, Burlington and Quincy. Among the Coal stocks we notice a recovery of 2 ₩ cent. in Delaware and Hudson, and more activity, with a rise of 1 ₩ cent. in Reading. Among the Railway Bonds there is an improved inquiry, and higher prices, while State Stocks were dull throughout the week and Missouris a fraction lower. The general market on Saturday left off firm.

We learn that the Six ₩ cent. Preference Stock of the Schuylkill Canal and Navigation Company of Philadelphia has been introduced to the dealings of the New-York Stock Exchange, on a favorable report from a Committee of that body. The cost of the Canal is.....$10,285,921

Represented by

Mortgage Loan, 1872	$1,764 330	
Mortgage Loan, 1882	3,950,670	
Common Shares	1,932,457	
Preference Shares	2,722,607—	$10,400,064

In addition to the above, the personal or moveable property of the concern, such as boats and cars, held in trust for the security and payment of special loans thereon, amounts to $1,865,545, and the special loans and unfunded debt against the same amount to $1,483,175; leaving a balance, at the close of 1859, of $268,222 to the credit, profit and loss, or undivided Income account. The income from Coal tonnage, &c., in 1859, and the estimated income for 1860, with the charges against the same, are as follows:

	1859.	1860.
Gross Income	$1,005,748	$1,156,000
Charges other than Interest	489,478	549,000
Net income	$512,270	$607,000
Interest charges	362,123	360.000
Balance	$150,147	$247,000
6 ₩ cent. on Preferred Stock	143,356	173,356

The Preference Capital consists of 54,452 shares of $50 each. The present currency in the Philadelphia market is $24 ₩ share, or 48 ₩ cent. of par value.

A large auction sale of the second mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi (now Chicago, Alton and St. Louis) road will be made to-day, for whom it may concern, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, William-street, near Pine. As the sale will be absolute, we are requested to direct public attention to the important amount—$300,000—to be disposed of. The road is now under the responsible Receivership of Messrs. JAMES ROBLE & CONGDON, and is participating, with the other lines into Chicago, in the liberal increase of Western traffic.

The funding of the arrearages of interest on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Wabash Valley (Toledo, Lake Erie and Wabash) Road is now about to be proceeded with under the following official notice from the Company:

"*Resolved*, That the officers of the Company be directed to proceed to exchange the Sinking Fund Bonds heretofore prepared under the arrangement with the Second Mortgage bondholders, and carry out said arrangement in accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors of Dec. 29, 1859. That all surplus earnings of the Company, after discharging the obligations to the First Mortgage Bonds, shall be appropriated to providing for and the payment of the interest on said Sinking Fund Bonds, and the several installments of said sinking fund accrued and to accrue under said arrangement, and to give notice of this resolution in one of the leading newspapers in New-York."

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, notice is hereby given that the said Sinking Fund Bonds will be issued in lieu of the coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1859, May 1, 1860, and Nov. 1, 1860, at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, No. 56 Wall-street, on and after this date.

A. BOODY,
President T. & W. R. Co.

Dated Sept. 17, 1860.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR AUGUST.

	Aug. 1860.	Aug. 1859.
New-York Central	$839,125	$591,919
New-York and Erie	477,642	378,554
Baltimore and Ohio	453,397	374,124
Illinois Central	249,833	181,474
Michigan Central	193,539	150,366
Pacific of Missouri	50,446	48,402
New-York and Harlem	104,118	100,492
Pittsburg, F. Wayne & Chicago	202,438	201,514
Cincinnati, H. and Dayton	51,103	46,082
Cleveland and Columbus	178,650	92,652
Michigan Southern	192,064	151,070
Chicago and N. West	49,142	28,514
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	101,661	77,293
New-York and New-Haven	90,007	80,768
Buffalo and Corning	57,160	45,547
Chicago and Burlington	230,021	131,199
Galena and Chicago	162,691	119,280
Chicago and Rock Island	133,450	84,146
Hudson River	169,219	155,163
Wabash Valley	123,000	72,582
Cleveland and Toledo	65,910	62,500
Total on 21 Lines	$3,914,516	$3,173,641
Average Increase	25 ₩ cent.	

The following quotations of uncurrent money and land warrants are from the office of GWYNNE & DAY, No 12 Wall-street. The business in Land Warrants is now quite active, on account of the approaching land sales in the State of Minnesota:

	Discount		Discount
New-England	1-5@—	South Carolina and Georgia	1 @—
New-York State	3-10@—	Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa	1¼@—
New-Jersey, (except free Banks)	1-5@—	Louisiana	¾@1
Phil'lphia Banks	1-5@—	Michigan	1 @—
Interior Pe'nsula	½@⅝	Missouri	1¼@1½
Baltimore Banks	⅜@½	Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana	¾@1
Interior Maryland	½@⅝	Mobile	1¾@2
Delaware Banks, 5 and up	1-5@—	Tennessee	1 @—
Virginia	¾@1	Canada	½@⅝
North Carolina	1¼@—		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acre warrants, ₩ acre	80	85
120 acre warrants, ₩ acre	77	82
80 acre warrants, ₩ acre	89	95
40 acre warrants, ₩ acre	$1 00	$1 10

The Pennsylvania State Debt has been reduced within the past twelve months $602,264 by the operations of the Sinking Fund, and no new obligations incurred.

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

	1859.		1860.	
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.
P. & R. R. R.	42,226	1,198,947	43,415	1,413,837
Schuyl. Canal	39,884	899,995	35,613	934,931
L. Val. R. R.	12,951	412,375	14,099	548,697
Lehigh Canal	3,958	686,363	32,453	728,694
Scranton S'th	16,145	404,484	16,485	574,348
Do. North	4,329	134,304	8,138	149,466
Pa. Coal Co	21,465	482,920	25,887	455,067
Del. & H. Co	17,614	363,280	12,186	286,460
Wyoming So	—	246,908	—	227,784
Do. North	—	30,251	—	32,698
Shamokin	4,746	106,556	4,883	126,526
Trevorton	—	80,825	—	41,599
Broad Top	2,350	95,394	4,386	131,658
Sh. Mt., H. T.	—	35,679	—	58,456
Lykens Valley	—	28,960	—	41,981
Total	196,578	5,196,291	197,535	5,772,344

The *Miner's Journal* of Saturday says:

"Freights have again advanced largely to all the Eastern ports from Philadelphia—and vessels are very scarce. The dealers who received their supply of Coal early in the season, will make a good business of it, as the advance of tolls, freights, &c., since the 15th of July, amount to upwards of 75 cents a ton."

The Toledo and Wabash road earned the 1st week in September:

| | | | |

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS
FROM
AUCTION.
Black Thibet Long Shawls.
Black Thibet Square Shawls.
Broche Long Shawls.
Broche Square Shawls.
ALSO,
Fancy Wool Scotch Long and Square Shawls,
Fancy Wool French Long and Square Shawls,
Bought at the recent large auction sales, and will be offered on
MONDAY, Sept. 17,
At a small advance.
Buyers are invited to examine.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer,
Wholesale Department.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
(corner GRAND-ST.,)
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, SEPT. 17,
AT RETAIL,
A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
RICH DRESS SILKS,
INCLUDING ALL THE NEWEST PARIS STYLES.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway,
Will open, at retail on MONDAY, Sept. 17,
A large and select assortment of
NEW SILKS,
including the latest and most elegant novelties for
DINNER AND EVENING DRESSES
ever imported. Also, a choice and extensive assortment of
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
Viz: POPLINS,
OTTOMAN VALOURS, PLAIDS,
PALERMO CLOTHS, CASHMERES, MERINOS,
DELAINES, VALENTIAS, &c., &c.
Also,
RICH CASHMERE ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
In great variety, with an unsurpassed assortment of
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.
At extremely low prices.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

GRAND RETAIC OPENING
OF NEW AND ELEGANT CLOAKS BY
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No. 361 Broadway.
On WEDNESDAY, 19th Sept.,
OUR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
WILL NOW BE OFFERED AT RETAIL,
Commencing on the above-named day,
embracing
SUPERB LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
ELEGANT BLACK BEAVER-CLOTH CLOAKS,
BLACK VELVET ARABIANS,
BLACK CLOTH ARABIANS,
COLORED CLOTH ARABIANS,
VELVET AND CLOTH ZOUAVES,
VELVET AND CLOTH BEDOUINS,
And every other novelty of the season, both imported and our own manufacture, all of which we offer to the public
AT MUCH BELOW USUAL RETAIL PRICES.
BULPIN, GREGSON & ELLIOTT,
No. 361 Broadway.

NEW DRESS GOODS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROS. have now in store
An immense assortment of
SILKS in the various new styles.
POPLINS, IN PLAIN COLORS AND PLAIDS.
Ottoman Velours, of different styles and colors.
MERINOES, PRINTED AND PLAIN.
DELAINES much below the usual prices.
TARTANELLES, POILE DE CHEVRES, &c.
ALSO:
RIBBONS, IN BEAUTIFUL STYLES,
AND CHOICE COLORS.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
BEEKMAN & CO.
Will open on Monday, Sept. 17, 1860.
A rich assortment
OF LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Real Lace Collars and Sets.
Real Thread Lace Veils, Barbs, Coiffures, &c.
French Embroidered Sets and Collars of newest design.
Also, 1,500 Gent's Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs at 25c. each, all linen.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

SHAWLS FROM AUCTION,
and of
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
The latest and most desirable styles for
FALL AND WINTER WEAR,
will be offered at retail, Sept. 17.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

OTTOMAN VELOURS,
POPLINS, GARIBALDI STRIPES,
And other DRESS GOODS,
In great variety,
At BEEKMAN & CO.'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE.
Opening of Fall Goods.
Straw Bonnets, a fine assortment.
Straw Bonnets, 25c. to $2.
Chenille Bonnets, 88c. to $2.
Trimmed and made Bonnets, all styles.
Opening of Fall Ribbons.
Ribbons, 6c. Ribbons, 15c. Ribbons, 25c.
Ribbons, 10c. Ribbons, 18c. Ribbons, 28c.
Ribbons, 12½c. Ribbons, 20c. Ribbons, 31c.
Opening of Collars and Sets.
6,000 Worked Collars from Auction.
Collars, 6c. Collars, 25c. Collars, 75c.
Collars, 12½c. Collars, 37c. Collars, 88c.
Collars, 18c. Collars, 50c. Collars, $1.
Opening from Auction 1,500 Sets.
750 Worked Sets, Collar and Sleeves, 50c., 75c., $1.
750 Worked Sets, Collar and Sleeves, $1 25, $1 50, $2.
Opening of Worked Bands and Flouncings.
10,500 Handkerchiefs from Auction. Ladies and Gent's.
Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c., 12½c., 18c., 25c.
Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c., 12½c., 18c.,25c.
3,000 Worked Handkerchiefs, 15c., 18c., 25c., 31c.
Opening Silk Lace Veils, 25c., 38c., 50c.
Opening of rich Paris Flowers, all new styles.
Opening new styles Belt Ribbons.
Opening new styles Fancy Hair Pins.
Opening new styles Fancy Goods.
Opening a lot of Head Dresses, 50c., 63c.
Opening a lot of Silk Nets, 12½c.
Opening a lot of Chenille as Bugle Nets, 25c.
Opening a line of new Dress Trimmings.
Opening a line of Velvet Trimmings.
5,000 pieces Silk Velvets, collars and blacks, 25c., 31c.
A line of Kid Gloves, 31c.
Best $1 Kid Gloves, 75c.
From auction, 3,500 Hemstitch Linen Handkerchiefs, 18c. Goods of all styles, receiving daily from auction, at wholesale, selling below jobber's prices. Orders from the country promptly attended to. WM. KINZEY,
No. 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
GRAND OPENING.
ALL THE NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES
FOR THE SEASON, IN ENDLESS VARIETY,
At every price, from $3 upwards.
Ladies will find our garments, in style and quality and manufacture, equal to any house in Broadway, while our prices are at the usual low rates for which we have such an extended reputation.
W. K. PEYTON,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES
GENTS and MISSES'
UNDER GARMENTS,
Suitable for Winter wear,
In every size and quality,
6th-av., corner 14th-st. R. H. MACY.

FURNITURE COVERINGS AND CURTAINS
We have now in store, and are constantly receiving, an unusually varied stock of
WOOL AND SILK MATERIAL,
from very high cost to low.
The patterns and designs are new, and confined to our sales.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

A STRICT
ATTENTION
WILL BE
PAID TO KEEPING A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
at Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., corner 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

NEW
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES
JUST RECEIVED BY
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway,
OPENED THIS DAY.
A superb selection, in new shapes and designs.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF
ALL KINDS
WINTER FLANNELS
Selling cheap at MACY'S, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

VELOUR OTTOMANS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a desirable stock of above goods.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

BRUSSELS CARPETS (NOT TAPESTRIES.
Now receiving, in desirable patterns, and good quality:
TAPESTRY CARPETS—a job lot, cheap,
only 87½c. per yard.
THREE-PLY CARPETS,
90c. per yard.
SUPER INGRAIN CARPETS,
70c. per yard
All at reduced prices. Terms cash only.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., through to No. 31 Howard-st.,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

AT P. COLES', NO. 866 BROADWAY, TWO doors above Union-square, can be found a full assortment of housekeeping dry goods, table linen, sheetings and shirtings, blankets, boys' wear, merinos, alapaccas, bombazines, large lot linen handkerchiefs from auction, very cheap black silks, ladies' and gents' undergarments of every description.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
(corner GRAND-ST.)
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
WILL BE OFFERED ON MONDAY, SEPT. 17.
OTTOMAN VELOUR, IRISH POPLINS,
PARIS DE LAINES, FRENCH MERINOS,
VALENTIAS, REPS, &c., &c.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 to 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now open at retail
their Fall Importations of
REAL CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
In quantity and richness this collection will surpass anything ever imported into this country.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

NEW CLOAKS!
NEW CLOAKS!!!
NEW CLOAKS!
W. D. ELLIOTT & CO.,
Nos. 294 and 296 CANAL-ST.,
(Brandreth Building,)
INVITE SPECIAL ATTENTION
TO THIS PRESENT SEASON'S NOVELTIES,
IN
BLACK LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
BLACK BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS,
SACKS,
CASSAQUES,
BEDOUINS,
ZOUAVES,
ARABIANS,
ALL OF PARIS IMPORTATION,
AND THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,
FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.
ALL FIRST-CLASS GOODS!
AND AT STRICTLY MODERATE PRICES.
—ALSO—
LADIES' FANCY FURS!
IN
TIPPETS,
MUFFS,
CARDINALS,
CAPES, &c.
Manufactured expressly for themselves, of choice highly seasoned skins.
And every article guaranteed as represented.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Will open on
MONDAY, Sept. 17,
A choice assortment of
LACES,
In the various makes,
LACE CURTAINS and SETS, BARBES, COIFFEURS and VEILS.
ALSO,
An invoice of
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
Including the
Latest Paris novelties in
COLLARS and SETS,
TRIMMINGS,
BANDS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

NEW FALL GOODS
AT RETAIL.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
Invite attention to their
CHOICE STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS,

SILKS,	LUPIN'S
SILK ROBES,	CELEBRATED
FRENCH and IRISH POPLINS,	FRENCH MERINOS AND
OTTOMAN VELOURS and REPS, in all varieties,	CASHMERES, PLAIN AND PRINTED
FRENCH MOUS DE LAINES,	ENGLISH PRINTS.

ALSO,
A full assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c., &c.
NOW OPEN AT
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

"GANTS LAMBERT,"
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
A new make of GLOVES, manufactured expressly for us, and said to be the best glove in the country.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Have just received a fresh assortment of
NEW CLOAKS,
Arabian, Burnous, and other shapes,
FOR EARLY FALL WEAR.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS
AND SCARFS.
A very choice assortment, bought at the late Great Auction Sales in London, at less than half their value, will be offered at retail Sept. 17.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Baoadway.

CHEAP BLACK SILKS,
FIGURED AND PLAIN,
Will be opened on MONDAY,
By BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE,
At only $1 per yard.

1,117 AT BROADWAY, 1,117
CORNER TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET,
Opposite Madison Park and Worth Monument,
J. A. BLUXOME,

RIBBONS!	RIBBONS! RIBBONS!
RIBBONS,	From Auction, At 1s. per yard.
RIBBONS,	From Auction, At 15c. per yard.
RIBBONS,	From Auction, At 18c. per yard.
RIBBONS,	From Auction, At 21c. per yard.
RIBBONS,	From Auction, At 25c. per yard.
RIBBONS,	From Auction, At 31c. per yard.
RIBBONS,	From Auction, At 37½c. per yard.
RIBBONS,	From Auction, At 42c. per yard.
RIBBONS,	From Auction, At 50c. per yard.

J. A. BLUXOME.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
6th-av., corner 14th-st.,
Ladies will see 1,218 rich
CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN SETS!
Just purchased at the late
AUCTION SALES.
Prices range from $7
Down to $1 a set.
Ladies, they are very desirable.
Style and superior quality at the price.

FLANNELS,
BLANKETS, QUILTS.
The Real Welsh and Patent
UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS,
Warranted not to change in Washing.
Exclusively imported by us for our
RETAIL TRADE.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

JAMES GRAY & CO. HAVE NOW OPEN A FINE SELECTION OF
POINT LACE SETS.
POINT LACE COLLARS AND CUFFS,
EMBROIDERED COLLARS AND CUFFS.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
In every variety, such as
LINEN AND LINEN TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av. R. H. MACY.

57 EMBROIDERED COLLARS FROM Auction, only 25 cents.
72 Embroidered Collars from Auction, only 50 cents.
108 Embroidered Collars from Auction, only 75c. and $1.
487 Embroidered Collars from Auction, only $1 25.
92 Embroidered Collars from Auction, only $1 50.
161 Embroidered Collars from Auction, only $2 00.
84 Embroidered Collars from Auction, only $2 25, $2 75.
336 Embroidered Collars from Auction, only $3 00, $3 75.
44 Embroidered Collars from Auction, only $4 00, $5 50.
Ladies, we ask your particular attention to our very large stock of Collars. They are
FASHIONABLE SHAPE.
They are fine smooth work and
RIGHT
FOR
PRICES!!!
At R. H. MACY'S store,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

A CARD.—W. JACKSOE, NO. 551 BROADWAY, has constantly on hand every article desirable for FAMILY MOURNING. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bombazines, Bonnets, Cloaks, Veils and Embroideries.
N. B.—We have received, per late steamers, an immense stock of desirable DRESS GOODS, viz.: Ottomans, Ottoman Velours, Ottoman Barpoors, Empress Cloths, Henrietta and Maltese Cloths, Camel's Hair Cloths, Irish and French Poplins. Also, many new materials, very desirable.
Ladies will please call and examine.
Observe—W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince-sts.

FEPHY WORSTED REDUCED TO 12 1-2 cents.
400 nice-fitting Corsets only $1.
Good Skirts 75c. and $1. Children's 25c.
New styles Dress Trimmings, very cheap.
Gold Belts, Clasps, Buckles and Hair Nets.
Alexandre's Gloves and English Hosiery.
At ALGER'S Cheap Store, No. 882 Broadway.
N. B.—East side, near 19th-st.

DRY GOODS.

301 GRAND-STREET. 301
RICH DRESS GOODS.
THE GREAT
BARGAINS OF THE SEASON.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 17,
5 cases NEW FALL SILKS,
FROM AUCTION,
At $1 per yard.
5 cases NEW MERINO PLAIDS
At 31 cents per yard.
8 cases Rich DELAINES, choice colors,
At 1 shilling per yard.
Housekeepers will find a splendid assortment of
FINE FLANNELS,
At 1 shilling per yard.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, SEPT. 17,
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF
EXCLUSIVE PARIS STYLES.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
A FULL ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW SHAPES AND DESIGNS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

LINEN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
Manufactured and imported for our
RETAIL TRADE,
Superior in Bleach and Finish.
TABLE DAMASK NAPKINS AND TOWELINGS.
Our Fall Stock now on
EXHIBITION,
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

JAMES GRAY & CO INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF
RICH SILKS.
BLACK SILKS, PLAIN AND WATERED.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

SKIRTS, SKIRTS, SKIRTS.—CHEAPER than ever. Retailed at less than wholesale prices. Mme. DEMOREST'S Prize Medal Skirts, Patented June 26, undeniably the best Steel Skirts, and the lowest possible prices. Notice: 12 springs, 50 cents; 15 springs, 75 cents; 20 springs, $1. No. 473 Broadway, Nos. 359 and 220 Canal-st., No. 207 8th-av., No. 244 Grand-st., and No. 134 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. Dealers supplied at No. 473 Broadway at low prices. Call and examine.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-RATE COOK, WHO is willing to assist in washing and ironing. None need apply except they can bring first-rate recommendation from their former places. Apply at No. 120 5th-av, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.

A COOK.—WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN, AS first-class cook, with good City references. Apply at No. 40 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

A COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, two Protestant girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Apply at No. 123 9th-st.

A GARDENER—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, to go into the country, one hour from New-York by railroad, a man and wife without family, either English, Scotch or German; the man to take care of garden, and the woman to do general housework. Apply at Room No. 26 Studio Building, No. 15 4th-st., between 12 and 2 o'clock on Saturday.

A HOUSE MAID.—WANTED, A WOMAN TO do the general work in a small family in Orange, N. J.; English, Scotch or German preferred; liberal wages to a good servant. Apply on Monday, between 12 and 2 o'clock, at room No. 26 Studio Building, No. 15 10th st.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family. Must come well recommended, German preferred. Apply at No. 56 Ludlow-st.

A S HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A GIRL TO DO general housework. Family small. Apply at No. 41 East 30th-st.

A S NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a competent Protestant nurse and seamstress; good City reference required. Apply at No. 21 Grammercy-park, Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 12 A. M.

A SALESWOMAN WANTED—FOR A BROADway fancy goods and perfumery store. Must understand the business perfectly. Apply at F. E. SMITH'S No. 727 Broadway.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SEAMSTRESS, well qualified to act as lady's maid, who can take some care of three little boys, who attend school. Address Box No. 610 Post-office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, FOR A HIGHLY RE-spectable family in this City, a first-class waiter-man; this will be found one of the best situations to a suitable party. Apply to MANNING, No. 378 6th-av.—the Empire City Institute—with references.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE GROCERY-store, a smart, active boy, from 16 to 18 years of age, who resides in New-York City, and can give good recommendations. Salary first year, $100. Address Box No. 1,766 General Post-Office, giving residence and reference.

GIRLS WANTED—TO GO TO A MANUFACturing village, five hours' ride from this City, in Connecticut, to whom employment will be given the year round at remunerative prices. For further information, apply at No. 37 Broadway, up stairs.

CITY SURVEYING.—WANTED, AN ASSISTant, who is a first-rate draftsman, and who understands the details of city work. None other need apply. No. 12 Centre-st., 10 to 12 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is located.
To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus
CONGRESS / C. & W. / WATER.
Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.
Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.
CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.
Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

A TOUR THROUGH GREAT BRITAIN.—A physician who is about to make a tour through parts of Scotland, England and Wales, is willing to take charge of a young man or a gentleman valetudinarian, who may wish to take such a trip for health, recreation and instruction. Address DOCTOR, Box No. 136 Times Office.

WANTED—A BABY TO WET NURSE AT her own home by a respectable Protest ant woman, who has lost her own baby, a few months old; would take a respectable baby to nurse. Inquire, this day, at No. 89 Christopher-st., in the store.

TO SHIRT BOSOM MAKERS.—STEVENS' Patent Bosom Folder, by which 150 dozen per day can be folded, in all sized plaits, from ⅛ inch upward. Price reduced. J. STEVENS, No. 580 8th-av.

A FERRY BOAT FOR SALE ON FAVOR-able TERMS.—A ferry boat ready for use. For particulars and information inquire of A. N. DYER, No. 185 Water-st., New-York.

FOR WARMING CHURCHES, HOUSES, &c., get Bartlett's Patent Heaters for Wood or Coal. They are economical and free from gas.
BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.

C. PATCH & CO., SEWING MACHINE NEE-dles and Trimmings of every description, whole sale and retail. H. E. WELTON & CO., Agts. 453 B'way.

DR. RIGGS' TRUSS CHALLENGES COMparison with any other. New appliances for varicole and enlarged veins, No. 2 Barclay-st.

MILLINERY.

A BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY OF
FALL AND WINTER RIBBONS,
PARIS FLOWERS, &c.
At R. H. MACY'S, 204 and 206 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, AND TO Dealers in Millinery Goods and the Trade generally, I am now prepared to furnish double-cape net bonnet frames in quantities required by the trade, and respectfully solicit orders for the same. I also hereby notify all persons that they are forbid to make, manufacture or sell double-cape net bonnet frames, or in any manner whatever infringe upon my patent, (reissued May 15, 1860,) for manufacturing the same, as I shall prosecute all persons infringing the same to the fullest extent of the law. WHITTEN E. KIDD,
No. 60 McDougal-st., New-York City.
Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1860.

FALL MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, NO. 125 Bleecker-st., has the honor to announce that she will open, on THURSDAY next, Sept. 20, a rich and elegant assortment of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery, selected expressly by her own agent in Paris from the leading establishments, and comprising every novelty of the season. No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

AT MRS. SIMMONS', NO. 637 BROAD-way the first opening of Fall and Winter PARIS MILLINERY, on THURSDAY, 20th of September.
WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG,
BLANK BOOK
MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS AFD STATIONERS,
Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

MUCILAGE!—(SUPERIOR ADHESIVE) MUCIlage for Bank, office and general use, can be purchased by the City and Country Trade, lower for cash than ever, at BURNET'S Manufactory, Nos. 45 and 45½ Pine-st. Maker and inventor of Burnet's Patent Screw Bottle Cap.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.
These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years*, in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.
Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.
S. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since, as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos quite recently, that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same positions at the present time.
We subjoin the following certificates, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians residing in this country:
"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos, invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:
1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.
2. The sound of STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh, stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.
3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER,	WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS,	JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR,	ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL,	GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING,	CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW,	HENRY C. TIMM,

And many others."
Each instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 203 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.
This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LISZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $50, $100, £160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Busson Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.
Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

FREDERICK J. HUDSON
Respectfully informs his pupils and friends of this City and Brooklyn, that he has resumed his instructions in music,
INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL,
and will be pleased to receive applications, as heretofore, at Hall & Sons', No. 543 Broadway, New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME, GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, 421 Broome-st.

WM. HALL & SON,
No. 543 Broadway, (between Prince and Spring sts.,)
Publishers of Music, dealers in all kinds of Musical Instruments and merchandise. The celebrated Driggs Patent Pianos.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Overstrung Pianos,
No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

AN ELABORATELY FINISHED 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—A Bargain; best City makers; full warranted; is superbly finished in the style of Louis XIV.; magnificent carved legs; fluted work all round; scalloped keys; rich pearl front; overstrung brass patent dampers; circular scale made to order two months ago; is without spot or blemish, and most beautiful toned; can be tested; is a $500-piano; price, $285. Apply at the dwelling No. 676 6th-av., near 40th-st. Will be boxed for shipping if required, and an object made for cash. Apply for three days.

NEW MUSIC.—"KATY'S SECRET," "WILLY Gray," or Answer to Kitty Clyde, as sung by little Martha Davis with great applause; "Always look on the Sunny Side," "Johnny's so Bashful," "Bonnie Bennie Bill" and "Scientific Frog," 25 cents each. "Farmer Stubbs' Visit to Vew-York City," with Lithograph, (comic,) 35 cents. Mailed free. Just published by
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA DONna of the late celebrated Seguin Opera Troupe, begs to inform her friends and pupils that she has resumed her lessons to those studying for the parlor, church, concert-room, or stage. Ladies can also receive lessons on the piano. Address No. 112 West 21st-st.

A BARGAIN.—PRICE, $150—MAGNIFICENT 7-octave piano-forte; worth $250 when new; has modern improvements, overstrung bass, iron frame, sliding desk, manufactured by Safford Brothers, of this City. Apply at the residence, No. 28 3d-st., between Bowery and 2d-av.

A CORDEONS, CONCERTINAS, FLUTINAS, Pianos, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of Music and Musical Instruments in the country, at the lowest rates. Country orders filled.
MILLET'S Music-store, No. 329 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORGANS—New and second-hand, for sale or to rent at great bargains. Melodeons as low as $30; Pianos $75. Monthly payments received for either. Rent allowed if purchased. HORACE WATERS, Agent
No. 333 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—"THE PRINCE OF WALES POLKA," by AUGUSTUS CULL, the celebrated German composer; a superior Polka for dancing. Price 25 cents. Mailed free. Just published by
HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

A PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—MAHOGANY case, six-octave, of a good maker, sweet tone, well used, and good for endurance. Price, $90. Must be sold immediately, as the owner is going out of the City. Call at No. 110 4th-st.

AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, 7-OCTAVE piano, made by best City maker, with all the latest improvements, overstrung bass, without blemish, in perfect order, will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire at No. 27 Hammond-st.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—PROFESSOR EBEN has returned to the City, and is now ready to receive pupils upon the Boehm and German Fute, at his or pupils' rooms. For particulars and references, apply at No. 34 West Houston-st.

MUSIC.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES BOARD where instruction upon the piano-forte and in singing would be considered sufficient compensation. Address E. V., Box No. 200 Times Office.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. SELL A NEW Piano for $130. They have a few School Pianos for sale on installments. No. 487 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

QUARTETTE CHOIR WANTED.—FOR A Church in Brooklyn. Apply to J. B. LORETZ, No. 69 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
At 4 P. M. for children—at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
Commence in New-York, Sept. 29.
In Brooklyn, Oct. 2.
In addition to the Court Quadrille, Prince Imperiale, Evergreen Empire, and other social dances, Minuet Quadrille, Linda, and other educational dances already introduced by Mr. DODWORTH, a variety of newer dances will be brought forward during the season—one, the Quadrille Stirienne, especially adapted to the development of graceful movement in children.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY. No. 355 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, now open for the reception of pupils and formation of classes. TUESDAY and FRIDAY afternoons, at 3 o'clock for ladies; TUESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, at 8 o'clock, for gentlemen; misses and masters on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, at 3 o'clock. For terms, &c., apply at the Academy, or send for a circular.

29 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Madame (FERRERO) JACKSON has enlarged her ball-room, and will reopen her Private Dancing Academy Oct. 6, 1860.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES. Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.
Musical Boxes repaired.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE PROPRIETOR OF A PERMANENT and reliable mechanical business in Brooklyn is desirous of making arrangement with some person having the necessary capital, with a view of enlarging and extending the business, which is very profitable and safe, the sales being entirely for cash, and with a moderate capital may be increased to a large amount. Address A. R., Box No. 138 Times Office.

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AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable Protestant English girl, a situation as chambermaid; would assist in the care of children; has six years reference. Apply at No. 364 6th-av., between 22d and 23d-sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A LADY WISHES TO procure a situation for a young woman as chambermaid or waitress. Can be seen at her present situation, No. 39 West 18th-st., until Tuesday.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A neat, smart, active young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress; is a beautiful laundress and a good seamstress; is fond of children; is willing and agreeable; a home preferred to high wages; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 149 9th-st., near Broadway. A small girl wants a place; wages $3.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &C.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid, and to assist with the fine washing and ironing; is an English Protestant; the best of reference; can be seen between the Bowery and the Second-av., No. 39.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 17, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCREZIA BORGIA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—HAMLET.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MONKEY BOY.

WINTER GARDEN—FAIRY CIRCLE—LAW FOR LADIES—IRISH TIGER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE ROYALIST—FITZSMYTHE, OF FITZSMYTHE HALL.

BOWERY THEATRE—SATAN ON EARTH—MY SON DIANA.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA—THE CAPTAIN'S NOT AMISS

PALACE GARDEN—EXHIBITION OF POLYCHROMATIC PAINTINGS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 360—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The fusion movement does not prosper. The Sub-Committee appointed by the Douglas State Committee to endeavor to negotiate a union with the Breckinridge Democracy, met on Saturday at the St. Nicholas Hotel and resolved to reject the terms of the "National Volunteers." The latter were made acquainted, verbally, with the ultimatum of the Douglas men: that the Breckinridge party should have six of the electors and four more in a certain uncertain contingency; that Breckinridge candidates should be substituted for Lieutenant-Governor and Canal Commissioner; but that all the men substituted should be new men. To this the Volunteers would not accede, and there the negotiations ended. In view of this failure to fuse, the Breckinridge State Committee have issued a manifesto, in which they concede the election of LINCOLN, and throw the responsibility for that dire calamity upon the Douglas Democracy.

Hon. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON addressed the Democracy of Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, at Concert Hall. The line of argument pursued by him was similar to that made use of last week at Jones' Wood. Mr. JOHNSON intends to make a tour of Pennsylvania this week, commencing at Lancaster and closing at Pittsburgh.

Ex-Alderman WILLIAM J. BRISLEY, who has hitherto acted with the Mozart Hall wing of the Democracy, has written a spicy letter to Mayor WOOD, in which he gives his reasons for deserting the Democratic standard-bearers, and casting his vote and influence for LINCOLN and HAMLIN. His disgust with Democratic doings is expressed very emphatically. The letter is published elsewhere.

The West is prolific in dreadful accidents. A dispatch from Chicago informs us that on Friday night a passenger train was run into on the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, at Delavan, Wisconsin, by a freight train, and that five passengers were killed and twenty-five wounded, some of them very seriously. The names of those killed are given in the telegrams. The trains had on board a large party of excursionists, as in the case of the *Lady Elgin*.

Our special correspondent at Vera Cruz sends us interesting details relative to the engagement in which MIRAMON was recently so disastrously defeated. It seems that several successive actions were fought, in which MIRAMON lost almost everything he had, barely escaping himself by precipitate flight. He succeeded, however, in reaching the City of Mexico, where he immediately convoked a Council of State, and had himself declared President—ZULOAGA having meantime, by some means, been got rid of. The Liberal party was at last dates in such force around the Capital as to render it necessary only for them to make the attack to insure them its capture. Their available strength was reckoned at 20,000 men, while it was considered impossible that the Church party could muster more than a tenth of that number.

From the details which have reached us by way of New-Orleans, there is little reason to doubt that the career of WALKER in Honduras has come to a sudden check, if not to a total stoppage. After leaving Truxillo he retired down the coast with about eighty men, and was followed on the 23d by the Hondurans, with whom he had an engagement on the Roman River. The result of the engagement, further than the number of WALKER'S men injured, is not stated. It is certain, however, that after it he continued to retire down the coast until he reached a place called Limas, where he remained at last accounts.

The Prince of Wales on Saturday visited Niagara Falls with his suite, and admired that wonderful work of nature. He subsequently embarked on board the little steamer *Maid of the Mist*, and went very near the sheet of falling water. In the afternoon he went to witness the performance of BLONDIN on the tight rope, who carried a man across on his back and walked across on stilts—a feat which he has never before attempted. The Prince attended church at Chippewa yesterday. It rained hard, and the service was rather poorly attended. To-day he will probably make an excursion to St. Catherine's Well, and to-morrow he will visit Queenstown, and lay a stone on BROCK'S monument.

Four ocean steamers left this port on Saturday,—the British steamer *City of Manchester*, Capt. MUIRHOUSE for Liverpool, with 15 cabin and 131 steerage passengers, besides $42,301 in specie; the United States Mail steamer *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON for Southampton and Havre, with 85 passengers and $442,000 in specie; the Hamburg Mail steamer *Bavaria*, Capt. MEYER, for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg, with 109 passengers, and $250,000 in specie; and the steamer *Karnak*, Capt. BROWNLESS, for Nassau and Havana, with 37 passengers, and $4,000 in specie.

The smack *Whim*, of Throgg's Neck, Capt. MCGRUER, having a load of oysters for this City, was run into on Friday night at about 6 o'clock, at Hell-Gate, by the steamer *Empire State*, of the Fall River Line, while on her trip to Fall River, which resulted in the sinking of the smack and drowning of Capt. MCGRUER and one man. Another was rescued, but is badly injured. The steamer proceeded on her way. The collision was said to be purely accidental.

A telegram from Albany announces the destruction by fire of BOARDMAN, GRAY & Co's extensive piano-forte manufactory, together with about one hundred and fifty instruments. A hundred men are thus thrown out of employment. A house belonging to RUFUS GORDON, near Corning, was also burned yesterday morning, and his son, 23 years of age, perished in the flames.

The Supreme Court, general term commences its September session this morning, as does also Part II. of the Circuit. The "Omnibus suit," is also expected to come up in the Supreme Court on final settlement of the judgment and judges' findings of fact. In the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday, in the case of STUART *vs.* POPPENHAUSEN, Judge HILTON denied a motion for leave to carry the matter before the Court of Appeals. The case will be remembered as one in which a broker had sued for a commission on the sale of a steam engine.

The Stock Market closed firm on Saturday, after an active week's business. New-York Central 88¼; Erie 33¾ ₱ cent. No change in the rates for Money; a steady business at 7 ₱ cent. Foreign Bills closed 109½@109¾. The export of Gold and Silver was $701,000.

The sales of Flour were less extensive, though prices were decidedly lower. Wheat was quite freely offered and purchased at reduced rates. Corn opened heavily, but closed buoyantly. Provisions were lightly dealt in. Sugars, Hides, Hay, Hops, and Earthenware, in good request. Cotton was moderately inquired for, as were likewise Scotch Pig Iron, Linseed Oil, the principal kinds of Naval Stores, Rice, and Whisky. The Freight engagements included a very large quantity of Wheat for Liverpool.

The Finale of Fusion.

The business preliminaries of the firm of RICHMOND, HUNT and GREEN appear difficult of adjustment. A fortnight has elapsed since the negotiations were opened by the prospective junior partner, who proposed to bring into the firm not only a substantial capital of some 75,000 votes, but the good-will and fixtures of the expiring establishment of JAMES BUCHANNAN. The overtures of Mr. GREEN were received with favor by some members of the Albany concern; but were so clearly distasteful to others, that instead of the prompt admission upon which the applicant reasonably counted, long deliberations ensued, and have been protracted, until at last, a decision adverse to the representative of the Breckinridge interest has been arrived at. The Douglas Committee has resolved not to fuse with the Administration Party.

Into this decision a variety of considerations have doubtless entered. Arguing for the proposed union, was the promise of increased strength upon the State ticket, to be acquired by the withdrawal of the Breckinridge candidate for Governor; the acquisition of Administration subsidies in the prosecution of the campaign; the security for a few months longer of the remnant of the friends of Mr. DOUGLAS, still left in office by a long-suffering President. These points for the affirmative seem to have been strongly pressed by the Breckinridge Committee, and to have made converts of so many of the Douglas side as were of Hard antecedents,—whose affections naturally cling to old associations, and whose future is always gladdened with the hope of being once more incorporated in full fellowship with the Pro-Slavery communion. But elsewhere the word fell upon stony ground. The Douglas leaders were armed with many and plausible objections to the league. Prominently, stood the fact that Mr. DOUGLAS himself, impelled by an unavoidable regard for consistency, could not be brought to sanction any union with disunion; any pact with principles irreconcilably hostile to his own, and contrived by his embittered enemies for his own extinction. Nor was this steadiness of principle confined to the candidate. It was well ascertained that a very large body of his supporters throughout the State objected to any affiliation with the secessionists; that they supported Mr. DOUGLAS through a belief in the ultimate effect of his favorite doctrine as a bar to the extension of Slavery; and that rather than cast votes which might by any chance aid in the choice of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, they would give their suffrages to Mr. LINCOLN. Already had a very serious vote been estranged from Mr. DOUGLAS by the alliance with the American Party. The second loss, now rendered probable, had to be weighed carefully against the possibilities of gain; and those possibilities, when brought to the test of close examination, seemed too indefinite to be relied upon. As for the BRECKINRIDGE vote, its strength or rather weakness admitted of no present admeasurement. As for the funds, the Douglas leaders unkindly asserted that under the most pacific conditions, they had to rely rather upon Albany than upon New-York for the sinews of war. And in regard to the continued tenure of office by their friends, their friends held offices only too few under the Federal Government to justify the sacrifice, rendered probable by fusion, of the State ticket, with all its immediate productiveness and rich returns. The logic adverse to union prevailed. The business of reconstructing the party, by combining its severed fragments, has been postponed until after the election, when the Albany directory will be more distinctly masters of the situation.

Upon the success of the Republican Electoral ticket, these negotiations would, whatever their upshot might have been, have had slight bearing. No combination of the sort proposed could give strength to the antagonistic party. Auxiliaries purchased by a sacrifice of principle, would involve the additional cost of a mass of earnest partisans, who would decline such repulsive associations, and question the right of trading committeemen to set up the conscience of the party for the bid of the best buyer. We have already remarked the damage, as yet unascertained, suffered through the dicker with Know-Nothingism, whereby an important part of the foreign vote has been transferred to Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, and so made valuable to Mr. LINCOLN. No bargain of the Committees could restore this element to Mr. DOUGLAS. It could only deplete his strength yet further by expelling from his ranks a large body of Anti-Slavery people, too timid for the bolder policy of the Republicans, and who find a sedative for their unquiet souls in the preventive virtues of Squatter Sovereignty. Thus every attempted attraction will be counterbalanced by a repulsion, which will leave the party no whit better off in point of numbers, and will utterly destroy its *morale*. There is nobody, therefore, merely interested in national issues, who need shed a tear over the event of these transactions.

The Syrian Retribution.

Under the heavy pressure of European public opinion, and of the threatening demonstrations of the Great Powers, the Ottoman Government has been swift to punish the authors and abettors of the late Syrian massacres. The "sick man" has displayed unwonted energy, and, in the selection of FUAD PACHA as his executive, has evinced unusual sagacity. Again the streets of Damascus have been the scene of a dreadful tragedy; but, on this occasion, the guilty, and not the innocent, have been made to suffer. On the 20th of August last, 167 criminals were publicly executed. All of them were Turkish officials, and 110 of the number were members of the local police. According to the official report—confirmed by private letters—justice is administered with an impartial and unsparing hand, and no one implicated in the outbreak has been able to screen himself behind his rank, however high, or his social position, however eminent. The prompt energy manifested by FUAD PACHA has imparted confidence to the Syrian Christians, and has terrified the Mahommedan instigators of the late conspiracy.

While the punishment of its own officials and representatives is a duty peculiarly incumbent upon the Turkish Government, there is another duty that is quite beyond its power to perform. The duty of chastising a people so warlike and so independent of control as the Druses has been taken by France from the nerveless grasp of their legitimate sovereign, and the change gives us every reason to hope that the savage tribes of the Lebanon will soon be held to a strict account for their conduct. There is no disposition, on the part of France, to shirk the responsibility she has assumed, or to mete out her measure of retribution by halves. The campaign will be mercilessly carried out to completion. In the immense quantity of French military stores conveyed to Beyrout—in the selection of Zouaves, Turcos, and *Chasseurs d'Afrique*, as the instruments of vengeance—and in the appointment of a Commander-in-Chief who was never known to err on the side of mercy, we have indication enough of the design of the Emperor of the French. No mere show is intended. We shall be very much surprised, indeed, if the specified term of "six months' occupation of Syria" is not considerably extended, or if the French expedition returns before the power of the Druses has been completely and forever crushed.

However much it may interfere with the dynastic imbroglios or pique the jealousies of European Powers, the action of France is recognized over the world as one in behalf of humanity and civilization. The Syrian Christians, whether they be Asiatic, European or American, will at least look upon this French expedition in the light of a salvation, and will not care to examine the motives that prompted it; or to look forward to its possible consequences. That those consequences may be of the utmost importance to Turkey, to Europe, and to the peace of the world, all the great Powers seem tacitly to admit. British, French, Russian, Austrian, Prussian, Dutch, Spanish and Sardinian fleets are now in the harbor of Beyrout, and are quietly watching the progress of events. The citizen of every country, except the American citizen, can find shelter, if the necessity should arrive, under his own flag. To the lasting shame and disgrace of our Government, the American flag has not been seen in the Levant since the commencement of the Syrian outbreak, and American citizens have been compelled to humiliate themselves and their country so far as to solicit protection from foreign men-of-war.

The Great Fillibuster.

"General" WILLIAM WALKER, with his army of two companies, has been unceremoniously turned out of Truxillo by the British, owing to the possession by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty of a mortgage upon the Customs duties of that port. If we are to judge from what passed between the commander of the *Icarus* and himself, the "General" owes all his misfortunes in this instance to a too hasty abandonment of a protective policy. He had no sooner seized upon the town than, in an ardor of devotion to free-trade, which all friends of humanity must admire, he declared it a free port, and shut up the Custom-house. The result has shown that he was too far in advance of his age. The dues had been pledged to the British—the British demanded them, and WALKER having failed to collect them, was obliged to make a return of *nulla bona*. Her Britannic Majesty's man-of-war forthwith desired him to quit the place, and the great captain and philanthropist, desirous, no doubt, of avoiding the effusion of blood, packed up his baggage and left for parts unknown. At the date of the last accounts he was said to be at Limas with a force of eighty men, or thereabouts, and undergoing very pertinacious, if not very formidable attacks from the natives.

We are sorry to say anything unkind of a great man struggling with misfortune, but we see no means, consistent with duty, of avoiding an expression of sincere regret, that Gen. WILLIAM WALKER has not been brought before now by some of his numerous enemies to an untimely end. No matter in what light we regard him, this is the only conclusion we can come to about him. If he be a brigand, and an enemy of the human race, as most civilized people now consider him, he has merited the gallows a dozen times over for divers robberies, murders and piracies; and if he be a hero and philanthropist, he ought to be hanged for making so many attempts, causing so much bloodshed and never succeeding. In spite of the sneers which are constantly launched at "the world," for not admiring such men as WALKER unless their efforts are crowned with success, there is no question whatever that the world never did a more sensible thing than when it laid down the rule, that no gentleman in the fillibustering line should ever be considered anything but a brigand and cut-throat, unless his undertakings led to a prosperous issue. No rule less snobbish and heartless would ever have sufficed to keep fillibustering in check or deterred blockheads from going into the business. The smallest enterprise of the kind involves the loss of a good many lives and the infliction of a vast amount of suffering; and in order to prevent ambitious fools from entering upon it too readily, it is absolutely necessary that they should fight with the halter about their necks, and the stamp of infamy on their foreheads. If GARIBALDI, great as we know his patriotism and disinterestedness to be, devoted his life to making expeditions against Sicily and Naples, every one of which failed miserably, and brought ruin on all who joined him and misery on the inhabitants; and if his strength of will were such that reverses did not dishearten him, we should certainly desire most sincerely that the King of Naples should string him up. To become and continue a fillibuster, without the capacity to fillibuster successfully, is as great a crime against society as any man can commit, and ought to be punished accordingly.

And yet this is the crime of which WALKER is guilty. The only quality at all essential to success in war or government which he has exhibited since he first made his appearance on the scene which he now adorns is strength of will; but as he appears totally destitute of judgment, his tenacity of purpose, of course, stands in precisely the same category with the obstinacy of the mule, though it is by no means so valuable to its owner. He has never given the smallest indication either of military talent or military knowledge. The few successes he has achieved in the field have been due partly to the contemptible character of his opponents, and partly to the bull-dog courage of his followers. All his campaigns have ended in ruin and disaster; and, in short, the only military quality for which he has rendered himself in the least conspicuous, has been the common one of personal bravery—a quality in which all the vagabonds who have enlisted under his standard seem to have fully shared. A more vulgar and worthless adventurer, whether judged by the standard of high morality or the popular one, it would be hard to conceive of. It will be a lasting blot upon our forensic annals that so great a scamp should have gone unwhipped of justice for so many years, and been allowed to prepare his raids on United States territory, and under the nose of our officials. People who read the story of his career a generation or two hence, would perhaps forgive our lenity if he had done, or was doing, anything to shed lustre on American prowess in the field; but, as the matter stands, they will wonder, and with reason, how he should have escaped the fate of HICKS. His robberies and murders have been innumerable, and the only circumstance that in the least degree distinguishes them from the exploits of the hero of the *E. A. Johnson* is, that he finds victims on land in their own homes. His movements may seem of small moment to us, who bid him defiance under the ægis of the Metropolitan Police, but they have a sad significance for the wretched people of the Isthmus, before whose doors he and his band have of late so frequently appeared.

The Latest Mexican Crisis.

That decisive crisis which recurs three or four times a year in Mexico threatens a fresh visitation. The Liberals, by dint of mustering strongly, and having enough commanders to keep the courage of all at a sticking point through force of numbers, have met the reactionists at the North and in the South, and have succeeded in exterminating all the armies maintained by that party outside the capital. The most important action took place on the 10th ultimo at Silao, where MIRAMON, brought to bay by a superior force of the enemy, found himself obliged to risk a fight. The action commenced at 8 o'clock in the morning, the combatants chiefly relying upon their artillery, of which the Conservatives possessed twenty-four and the Federalists thirty-two pieces. The exchange of fires threatening the destruction of his forces if they retained a defensive attitude, MIRAMON presently formed his troops into three columns and advanced to the attack. They were gallantly met by the cavalry of the enemy, but held their ground against the charge with great courage, until larger masses of their antagonists were flung upon them, and the conflict was converted into a rout. MIRAMON early fled from the field, attended only by one General and four Aids-de-Camp. His army was captured with all its arms, equipage, munitions, and a large amount of specie. The Liberal Army of the North, after this victory, instead of hastening its march upon the capital so as to forestall the creation of a fresh army by the beaten party, appears to have rested upon its laurels, leaving MIRAMON opportunity to prepare for another campaign.

The defeat of CONOS, the Conservative chief, who last Winter made himself master of Oaxaca, including the Tehuantepec transit route, crowns the series of Liberal triumphs. It requires but a united and energetic concentration of forces upon the capital to end this miserable conflict; a concentration now, for the first time, strategically practicable, for there will be no enemy to be apprehended in the rear; and all points necessary to cover the movement have fallen into the hands of the popular party. There is, however, too much reason, in the peculiarities of Mexican character, to fear that this obviously proper course will not be adopted. If the jealousies and dissensions of the chiefs do not interpose; the threatening posture of Spain will probably be deemed a sufficient reason for hesitation and delay; and hesitation and delay at this moment are all that the Clerical party require of their antagonists to insure renewed vitality to an expiring cause. Although there is absolutely nothing that could keep an ably-managed army, under spirited leaders, from completing the overthrow of the Conservatives at once, and so depriving Spain of a motive for intervention; yet, as the army is not well managed, and as its leaders are not daring, no such fortunate result is to be anticipated. It is, indeed, difficult to account for a temporizing policy at this moment, upon any other supposition than that some of the clerical wealth finds its way opportunely into the hands of the Radicals.

The Aristocracy and the Law.

The name of IRVING has been made respectable in theology and in literature—but neither the apocalyptic orator, upon whose lips the noblest and wisest of England hung in listening wonder, nor the gracious prose-poet, whose spirit still lives to enchant unborn generations into peace and charity, ever enjoyed such high prerogatives as belong to Mr. JAMES IRVING, of New-York, politician, Superintendent of Markets, and general Boanerges of the advanced Democracy. It is not very easy to conceive of any circumstances in which EDWARD or WASHINGTON IRVING could have properly been brought before the bar of justice; but if our readers will pardon us for the bare suggestion of such a contingency, they will also agree with us, we are sure, that in the event of its occurrence, neither the eloquence of the preacher nor the genius of the author would have availed to elevate either of them above the reach of the tribunals of his country. For these men, with all their gifts and all their glory were simply good citizens, and, indeed, would have spurned the thought of belonging to any privileged class, enjoying rights peculiar to itself, and exempt from the duties incumbent upon all other men.

Not so Mr. JAMES IRVING. This powerful and illustrious personage is one of the leading ornaments of our Metropolitan aristocracy. By how many knock-down and drag-out fights, how many bar-room battles, ballot-box stuffings, and other heroic exploits, he has won his proud position, we do not pretend to know. Suffice it that he stands now upon a sort of level with the princes of the blood in ancient France, in the days of that Count DE CHAROLAIS who used to amuse himself by knocking tilers and masons off the roofs in his vicinity with a fowling-piece, and was always solemnly pardoned by the King after every fresh murder.

Some time since, Mr. JAMES IRVING, being in company with a congenial friend, Mr. MCCABE, was arrested by a policeman, as drunk and disorderly. The outrage thus put upon the nobility was resisted with force and fury, and the officer was seriously injured. Our modern Mohocks have no more respect for the "watch" than their aristocratic predecessors of the last century; but, as the forms of civilization must be maintained, they finally allowed themselves to be carried before a magistrate, were indicted, and then discharged from custody, giving bail for their appearance at trial. Month after month has since glided by, and nothing more has been heard of the matter, until on Thursday last the defendants' counsel applied to Judge RUSSELL for the discharge of the prisoners on their own recognizance. This led to disclosures worthy the attention of all our unprivileged readers.

The Assistant District-Attorney informed the Court that for the past three months his attention has been "periodically occupied at intervals of a fortnight, in forfeiting bail, granting it anew, adjourning trial, and making appointments to meet the prosecuting witness to see if an arrangement could be made for disposing of the matter without the publicity of a trial;" also that "one of the prisoners, IRVING, was now in court for the first time." This was the fact, Mr. IRVING being in court and occupying a seat near the Judge, within the inclosure, to which, by a rule of the court, only its own officers, female witnesses, ex-Judges, members of the Press, and strangers specially invited by the court are admitted.

The Assistant-Attorney added, that as the Government witnesses were absent, he wished the case might be tried on Monday. The defendant's counsel hereupon renewed his application for a discharge, or at least for an adjournment of one week. The Court, with deferential smiles and bows to the honorable prisoner, explained the unfortunate impossibility of discharging him without bail, but in spite of the District-Attorney's renewed objections, granted a week's adjournment;—adding that "of course the complainant had an undoubted right to acknowledge satisfaction," and the Court would grant the delay in the hope such a settlement might be attempted.

The "complainant" being a policeman, whose complaint is preferred not for violence done to him alone in his private personality, but to the whole community whose peace-officer he is, and to the Law, it will be at once perceived that nothing could exceed this urbanity on the part of an elected Judge and Minister of the Law. And we trust hat the tax-payers and citizens of New-York, contemplating this brilliant result of a collision between our effective Judiciary and our Democratic aristocracy, will admit with us that in the New-York of to-day neither piety, nor learning, nor intellect, can compare with might of muscle and recklessness of temper and facility of principle, in the advantages of social independence which they confer upon their possessor.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

State of the De Groot Intrigue—Some Additional Facts—The Union Sentiment at the South.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Sept. 14, 1860.

The De Grootites flatter themselves from day to day, or at least affect to do so, that their scheme of plunder is about to be consummated; but for some reason their hopes are still deferred. It is rumored that a Cabinet meeting has had the matter up, and that it has been resolved to disallow the claim. I give this rumor for what it is worth; but I feel much encouraged in the hope that it may be true, from having seen the erect and determined form of JEFFERSON DAVIS on Pennsylvania-avenue yesterday. Unless I greatly mistake his character, the Administration would forfeit the last claim to his respect and confidence, by yielding to this importunate demand of the lobby.

I alluded in my last to the apology set up by the friends of FLOYD, that in giving constructive profits to DEGROOT on twenty-one millions of brick which he utterly failed to make, the Secretary but followed the construction given by the Attorney-General to the joint resolution of Congress. FLOYD and his friends think that it is hard for him to bear all the odium of the business, when he only carried out the law as it was interpreted by the President's legal adviser. This plea would seem to be quite reasonable, on the supposition that Attorney-General BLACK was put in possession of all the facts in the case. But it is alleged on the part of his friends, that he was led, by the partial statement of the case presented to him, to suppose that DEGROOT was in actual possession of the sub-contract for the supply of the bricks, and ready to fulfill its conditions, when the appropriations ran out. It is said that Mr. BLACK, like distinguished members of Congress of all shades of party, was entrapped into the support of DE GROOT'S impudent demand, by the suppression of the essential fact that he was dismissed by MECHLIN & ALEXANDER on the 3d March, 1856, in consequence of his failure to supply brick when demanded by the Superintendent of the Aqueduct; that DE GROOT'S sub-contract was canceled on that day, in conformity with one of its stipulations; that the brick yard was taken out of his hands and put in those of KELLOGG, who, with his partner BATES, held possession up to the 8th April, 1857, when all parties concerned joined in surrendering "all the brick made, together with all the machinery and appliances and other personal property prepared for executing the said contract," to the United States. The ignorance of the Attorney-General on this point remains to be shown. DE GROOT was permitted to join in this surrender in consequense of his claim for losses and damages sustained, but he admits that KELLOGG superceded him, in this very instrument. After briefly reciting the terms of the original contract between the Superintendent of the Aqueduct and DEGGS & SMITH, to which MECHLIN & ALEXANDER were sureties, their failure to comply with its conditions; and the obligation of the sureties to supply the brick, this deed of surrender proceeds to say:

"And whereas afterwards, on the 5th of May, 1855, by an agreement between the said ALEXANDER H. MECHLIN and COLUMBUS ALEXANDER with WILLIAM H. DE GROOT, of that date, the said DE GROOT did agree and contract to furnish and deliver the said brick pursuant to the terms of said original contract.

And whereas afterwards, on the 3d day of March, 1856, by an agreement of that date between the said MECHLIN and ALEXANDER and HENRY KELLOGG, the said KELLOGG did agree to furnish and deliver said brick according to the terms and conditions of said original contract of DEGGS and SMITH.

All which will more fully appear by reference to said agreements, which for greater certainty, are referred to."

This is a part of the deed of surrender, signed by A. H. MECHLIN, C. ALEXANDER, WILLIAM H. DEGROOT and HENRY KELLOGG, on the 8th of April, 1857. It may be found in Executive Document No. 85, of the late session of Congress. It is a clear admission by DE GROOT, that he was superseded on the 3d of March, 1856, and that the contract was turned over to KELLOGG. It is also an admission that he abandoned the contract on that date, since it concedes the right of his employers, MECHLIN and ALEXANDER, to make a new contract with KELLOGG. So long as DE GROOT complied with the conditions of the contract, MECHLIN and ALEXANDER could not interfere, yet he admits that they did interfere, and transferred the contract to another.

Now, the question is, whether Attorney-General BLACK had this document before him. It bears date May 24, 1860, when it was, among other papers furnished by Secretary COBB to the House of Representatives, in obedience to a resolution of that body. If he gave an opinion in favor of constructive profits to DE GROOT, in the face of this evidence of the surrender of the contract by that individual, he must come in for a full share with Secretary FLOYD, of responsibility for the iniquity of the award.

But in addition to this, the amplest evidence of DE GROOT'S failure to comply with the conditions of the contract, and the consequent justice of his dismission, is on file, in the letters and complaints of Capt. MEIGS, the Superintendent of the Aqueduct. This evidence has been before the President; and it is not surprising that he and the majority of his Cabinet hesitate—if they have not, as rumor has it, decided against the claim. If Mr. BUCHANAN wishes to redeem the disgrace and failure of his Administration by one honest act, before retiring to the shades, but not to the repose of Wheatland, he now has the opportunity. Has he the moral courage to do it? I sincerely trust that he has, for the honor of the country.

One of the most healthful and hopeful signs for the South is the issue of union presented by the Bell and Everett and Douglas parties to the supporters of BRECKINRIDGE. The tone of the controvery on this vital point shows that the Unionists feel strong in their position, and assail their opponents as from an impregnable fortress of patriotism and prejudice in the hearts of the people. The Raleigh (N. C.) *Register* assails WM. B. RODMAN, a Breckinridge Elector, on the charge of favoring disunion, in the event of the election of LINCOLN, with a vigor and earnestness quite refreshing. It scouts the idea of a Southern Confederacy being able to annex Mexico and Cuba, which is the brilliant thought of the unsophisticated RODMAN, and inquires: "How like you this scheme, people of North Carolina, and how long do ye think ye could hold your slaves after it was carried out?" The Wilmington *Herald*, another organ of the Bell and Everett party, assails CLINGMAN, who has apostatized from DOUGLAS on the same charge of disunion, and tells the following story, which is worthy of preserving. That paper says: "HON. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN was asked by D. K. MCRAE, Esq., during his speech at the 'big barbacue' in Raleigh, the other day, if he 'advocated or asserted the right to stop the wheels of Government, and thus produce a dissolution of the Union by the refusal of Southern men to take office under LINCOLN, or to permit any others doing so?' and he replied by asking MR. MCRAE if *he* would accept, *and upon receiving an affirmative answer*, said Mr. MCRAE was 'fonder of office than he was.'" Mr. MCRAE is considered one of the most talented men in the State; was Consul to Paris under PIERCE'S Administration; Independent candidate for Governor two years ago, and is now a Douglas Elector. He is a brilliant man, and a great favorite of the young Democracy. There are not a few, but many more, in North Carolina of the same sort. OBSERVER.

Amusements.

The opera has been sickly this last week, and is reputed to be suffering from a complaint in the chest. On Wednesday the "Trovatore" was substituted for the "Traviata," and on Thursday, at the last moment, when numerous carriages were drawn up at the doors, ready to set down their lovely burdens, an announcement was put forth that there would be no performance, "owing to the illness of CORTESI," who had been seen sunning herself on Broadway but a few hours before. It seems now that CORTESI has seceded, and, with a wing of the operatic army, embracing MUSIANI and AMODIO, with ANSCHUTZ as conductor, has gone over to Niblo's, where she will open a season on Tuesday, in "Traviata," and will play on alternate nights with the great American tragedian, Mr. FORREST. We are, therefore, to see, as in the Spring, a repetition of the operatic war of the rival roses, which, however amusing to the public, must end, of course, in the ruin of one or both the contending houses. The upshot of this sort of thing will be to make operatic enterprise so perilous as to do a fatal injury to art. The opening of two rival operas in London has had that effect, the competition raising the demands of artists to a point at which it was impossible for opera to "pay." The secession of the Cortesi party must, at this moment, seriously derange Mr. STRAKOSCH'S plans and involve him in considerable difficulties. He had, previously to the secession, engaged the Academy of Music at Philadelphia, and intended opening there on Monday with CORTESI. The duty of sustaining that branch must now rest with COLSON and PATTI, who is too tender and delicate a plant for such tough times. To-night STRAKOSCH brings out FABBRI, who led the opposition at the Winter Garden last Spring with so much brilliancy, and on her hang the fortunes of the house of STRAKOSCH and ULLMAN. If she fails to attract, who can prophesy that the sceptre of song will not once more pass into the hands of the indomitable MAX? In the meantime the burden of battle belongs to STRAKOSCH. His little companion is in Europe, building a number of castles most pleasant to look on at a distance, but which when touched are too often found to be but rosy fictions. The battle cannot now be checked. We can only cry "*Vie Victis.*"

At the Winter Garden Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS pursue unbroken the even tenor of their success. Mirth, music and gayety rule at this house. If BARNEY WILLIAMS' jokes are like the good-natured poke of a shillelah in your ribs, the quick merry retort of Mrs. WILLIAMS may be described as an exhilarating slap in the face from a very pretty woman. The pieces at the Winter Garden, if not exactly new, are placed on the stage with a perfection and precision which prove the new stage manager, Mr. W. J. FREDERICKS, to be in every way worthy of the reputation which he brought with him to New-York.

Next in order comes Miss LAURA KEENE with her "Monkey Boy." And surely no artist could ask for his pencil a prettier subject than the fair Lessee fondling her little Monkey with that affectionate tenderness, and playful fondness, which no other actress can so touchingly assume. This piece of picture-playing would of itself give price to the play, but it has the additional attraction of the graceful acting of Mrs. ALLEN and the lively *qui vive* archness of that merriest of *soubrettes*, Miss POLLY MARSHALL, who make a most charming pair of pillars in the temple of Miss KEENE. "The Monkey Boy" has been considerably improved since the first night, by judicious curtailment. Still it does not possess inherent stamina enough to run long. Miss KEENE ought not, however, to be ever again at a *non plus*. Mr. DE WALDEN, her present dramatist, being prepared to produce pieces with "neatness and dispatch" in the rapid succession of the celebrated fruit in the enchanted garden,

"Scarce one is gathered ere another grows."

One after one the souls of time advance. See FORREST comes! If J. H. ANDERSON is the wizard of the North, surely is EDWIN FORREST the wizard of the East. Already the Bowery and all its adjacent domains are up in eager readiness to receive their favorite with a right popular welcome, after an absence of now four years from the stage. To-night he appears in full muscular splendor. The part of *Hamlet*, is selected for his opening, is not exactly the one best fitted to display those great physical qualities which have earned for him his popular fame. But what matter the part, the people come to see FORREST, not *Hamlet*; and all the governing classes and disciples of muscular Christianity will gather round the great tragedian to-night. A large number of orchestra chairs, filling the greater portion of the parquette, have been added, but otherwise, very wisely, no change has been made in the prices. The perfumes of the stable, too, have been swept away as far as possible. Still "you may break, you may ruin the vase, if you will," &c. Mr. FORREST plays Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The Cortesi Troupe on the alternate nights. The auction of reserved seats was not very largely attended by the public. Whatever purchases were made were made by the usual outside speculators. Mr. NIBLO'S box at $75 was purchased by Mr. RULLMAN, lately an employe of Mr. NIXON, the proprietor. Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS, though likely to suffer from the opposition of Mr. FORREST, with graceful magnanimity, bid $50 for the same box.

Mr. WALLACK opened on Thursday his pretty bandbox of a theatre.

"And all Arabia breathes from yonder box"—

looking as bright and cozy and elegant as ever, and doubtless as full of sweet and sparkling things. The first he has drawn out is a most graceful trifle, light, airy and witty, in every way suited to the character of the house and to the individualities of the company. All the old familiar faces, endeared to the *habitués* of Wallack's now for so many years, were there, save one—the broad, bluff face of JOHN BROUGHAM—and as each favorite came on they were received with a hearty kindness, as friends meet friends after a few months' absence. The first act was a little too heavy, a blemish corrected on the second night; otherwise the piece was pleasant, and of course admirably played. The veteran manager himself, who in his time has played many parts, did not appear, but we understood that he was behind the scenes personally, directing his little vessel with the same cheery energy as of old. Under such a captain need we wish to her a fair and prosperous season's sail? On this evening, the last London success, "Fitzsmythe of Fitzsmythe Hall," will be produced.

At the New Bowery Mr. EDDY has been put up to retain the stream from rushing too fiercely towards FORREST. We hope he may succeed in keeping a full share of business. He will certainly deserve it, being about to produce, to-night, "Antony and Cleopatra," with the same splendors of scenery and accessories that secured for it so great a success at Niblo's and the Broadway.

At the Old Bowery, the WALLACKS, Jr., have closed a very successful engagement. To-night a new melodrama is produced, on which the management have expended much money and build much hope.

At Barnum's, the scriptural drama has drawn crowds, and the wonders increase so rapidly that one has hardly time to find out "What is it," when something new turns up to wake fresh curiosity and inspire fresh awe.

From Newport, we learn that CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, disdainful of all those miserable mountebank manœuvres which degrade art and are only resorted to by artists of the coarser schools, still abides by the seashore, the centre and charm of a delightful circle of artists, and men and women distinguished for their love of art. Picturing one of the many pleasant gatherings of poets, painters, and sculptors, which have made their summer life at Newport so beautiful, one of Miss CUSHMAN'S own sex writes: "And then Miss CUSHMAN sang '

THE PRINCE AT NIAGARA.

Visit to the Falls—Trip in the Maid of the Mist—Blondin's Performances—He Carries a Man Over on his Back, and Crosses on Stilts—The Prince's Future Movements—The Trouble with the Reporters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLIFTON HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, Sunday, Sept. 16—11:20 P. M.

Since the arrival of the Royal party, the Prince has enjoyed himself in an unaccustomed round of pleasurable excitements. At sunrise on Saturday the Royal standard was saluted by a Hamilton artillery company. At 10 o'clock a large yacht was set adrift in the rapids above the Falls, the Prince having expressed a desire to see something go over. The image of a man was placed at the helm, besides which no other passenger was allowed on board. A ride on horseback, a frolic with the little ZIMMERMAN children and a tour of the park comprised the doings of the morning.

BLONDIN having invited the Prince to witness his perilous undertakings, announced an exhibition at 4 o'clock. The Prince and suite went on horseback to see him, and occupied a rustic lodge, surrounded by the French flag. There were present several thousand spectators, who thronged both sides of the river, and entirely blocked the passage of the bridge. Having gone through his usual performances, standing on his head, carrying a man across on his back, making believe stumble, turning sommersaults and scaring almost every one, BLONDIN announced to the Prince that in his honor he would do what had never before been done in public—cross on stilts. The Prince remonstrated, and said he was entirely satisfied and did not wish him to endanger himself on his account, but BLONDIN re-assured him, and finally offered in the most gentlemanly way to carry the Prince over, and had it not been for the Duke there is no telling what might have been the result of the interview. Finally, BLONDIN got on the stilts and successfully went over, although it was with very great difficulty and with infinite pain to all beholders.

The Prince was very greatly interested, and conversed with BLONDIN very freely on the danger and difficulties attending the performance. There were no cheers given in honor of the Prince, which fact was commented upon by prominent members of his suite.

Immediately thereafter the whole party started on horseback for the *Maid of the Mist*. On the way thither a boor from Niagara, who was splendidly mounted, rode pell-mell through the royal *cortège*, then slackened his pace till they had passed, and repeated his rudeness, nearly knocking the Duke off his horse, saying that he would let them see that their square-tailed nags could not throw dust in his face. They had nearly reached the boat when they were met by another man, who, wheeling his horse about, accosted the Prince, shook his hand violently, and informed him he was the finest boy on the Continent. He also smuggled himself on board the boat.

The steamer took the party unusually near the Falls, and afforded them the much-desired opportunity of admiring the great waters, with the spray of which their garments were thoroughly wet in spite of the oil-cloth covering.

The dining-room can accommodate but sixteen persons, at which the Prince is rejoiced, as he detests large and state dinners, while some of the recent additions to his party are in a terrible way because there is not always room for them at the table.

The Prince spent about an hour under the illuminated Falls, and then went to the bowling alley, where he remained a long time with the prominent members of his party. While bowling, he heard the music in the ball-room above, in which the guests of the hotel were enjoying a hop. He was very much displeased that he had not known of the dance before it was late, as he infinitely prefers leg to arm exercise.

Col. MAGRUDER, commandant of Fort Leavenworth, is here for the purpose of tendering an invitation to the Prince to visit the Fort, and proceed from thence well escorted to the prairies, where he can hunt the buffalo, of which there are vast herds now gathering. The trip can be made in sixteen days, and if the Prince will consent to give up his grouse, the Colonel will provide for him such an entertainment as will astonish him.

The announcement in the *Herald* concerning the Prince's New-York quarters, is premature, and I am assured, this morning, by the only authority, that no arrangement whatever is made. Mr. BACHMEYER, who is the Queen's courier, will go to New-York three days before the Prince, and no hotel will have more than three days' notice of the final determination. Mr. BACHMEYER is pledged by his contract to waive all per centage on the bill, and to provide as economically, as prudently and as carefully, for the entertainment of the Prince, as he would for any other gentleman. The argument in favor of the Fifth-avenue is its magnificence; of the Everett House, its position, from which the procession can be seen; of the New-York Hotel, that it is quiet and has the St. Julien attached to it, in which the party could be exclusive; while it is generally reported to-day that Mr. ROSE advises the St. Nicholas because it combines all the attractions of the others.

The Prince to-day rode through a pouring rain to the church at Chippewa, which was very thinly attended. The text may be found in the eleventh verse of the nineteenth chapter of the second Book of Chronicles, from which a very good and appropriate sermon was preached—it being the more noticeable from the fact that the Prince when King will be the recognized head of the Church.

If the weather is favorable to-morrow there will be an excursion to St. Catharine's Well, a tour of the Falls, and a small ball in the evening, during which there may possibly be presentations, though that has not yet been decided.

On Tuesday he visits Queenstown, and will lay a stone on BROCK'S monument; go to Dalhousie, to St. Catharines, and by special train reach Hamilton at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, where he will go through the usual formalities, and attend a concert in the evening.

The criticisms which appeared in the TIMES and the of Saturday, concerning the contemptible littleness of the minor Canadian officials, have created an intense excitement in all circles. The truth of the remarks cannot be controverted. The officials referred to, both little and big, have been closeted a good part of the day with the Reporter of a New-York journal whose columns have heretofore contained nothing concerning the Prince's movements except fortnight-old letters, and the result of the anger and pique of the officials, and the malignant jealousy of the reporters, will doubtless appear in Monday's issue of the cotemporary aforesaid. Forewarned, forearmed. *Honi soit qui mal y pense.* HOWARD.

The Prince's Tour through the States.

The following letter has been received by the Mayor of Chicago:

TORONTO, Monday, Sept. 10.

Hon. John Wentworth Mayor of Chicago:

SIR: I regret to say that an unavoidable change in the arrangements in Canada will render it necessary for His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, to postpone the commencement of his tour in the United States for one day. His Royal Highness will consequently not reach Chicago till Friday, the 21st inst.

I have communicated fully, to Mr. Consul WILKINS, all the details respecting the very hurried visit which His Highness will make to Chicago; but I lose not a moment in communicating direct to you the change of the day of arrival. I trust that I shall thus prevent any inconvenience arising from the alteration.

I cannot lose the opportunity of repeating my thanks for the truly courteous desire to comply with His Royal Highness' wishes respecting the character in which he will travel in the United States, which you considerately expressed to me when I had the pleasure of seeing you at Montreal.

I have the honor to be, sir, your humble servant,
LYONS.

—Two eminent American artists, Messrs. CHURCH and EASTMAN JOHNSON, appear for the first time as illustrators in Dr. PALMER'S forthcoming and unique treasure-book of *Folk-Songs*. Mr. CHURCH illustrates TENNYSON'S "Evening," in a sketch of characteristic beauty. Mr. JOHNSON'S original design of WHITTIER'S "Barefoot Boy," an exquisite little creation, originally prepared expressly for this work, has since been committed to canvas, and may be seen at Nichols' Crayon Art Gallery.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Collision on the Racine and Mississippi Road—Five Persons Killed and Twenty-five Wounded.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Sept. 15.

The 4:30 P. M. passenger train on the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, going from Racine to Freeport, was run into last night at Delavan, Wisconsin, by a freight train, which had flagged from Racine.

Five passengers were killed and twenty-five wounded, some, it is feared, fatally.

The names of the killed by the collision are as follows:

Mr. BAKER, produce dealer, of Delavan, Wisconsin.
MORGAN SEAVERNS, of Darien.
Mrs. DAVIS, of Sharon.
A son of Mr. CATLIN,
And a son of Mr. STOPFUL, of Delavan.

The train had on board a large party of excursionists, returning from a County Fair at Elkhorn, several of whom were seriously injured.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Saturday, Sept. 15.

The Overland mail-coach, with San Francisco dates to the 27th ult., arrived here at noon to-day. Among the passengers is Col. TITUS, of Kansas notoriety, now of Arizona.

The passengers state that a party of Mexican guerillas had recently made an incursion into Texas for plunder, and had stolen thirty-five head of mules belonging to the Overland Mail Company at Leon Water Holes Station. The mules had not been recovered when the mail passed.

It is also reported that the Indians of New-Mexico have recommenced hostilities.

The late mail, bound from Mesilla to Santa Fé, was attacked by the Navajoes, the conductor and driver killed, and the mails and coach entirely destroyed.

The Government mules at Fort Craig had been stolen by the Indians.

Steamboat Disasters.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 15.

The steamer *City of Louisiana*, chartered by the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, snagged and sunk at Hat Island, in the Mississippi. She will probably be raised.

The steamer *B. J. Adams*, due here to-day from New-Orleans, struck a snag near Helena, Ark., tearing out two ladies' staterooms, and slightly damaging the lower guard.

Parade of the St. Louis Paid Fire Department.

S. LOUIS, Saturday, Sept. 15.

The paid Fire Department celebrated their third anniversary yesterday by a grand parade during the day, and supper in the evening. During the parade a fire broke out in the carpenter-shop of THEODORE WEBER, on Hickory-street. Two engines were dispatched to the scene of conflagration and rescued a large amount of property. A high wind was blowing at the time; loss, $10,000; insured, $4,000.

Telegraph Suit.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 15.

Before referees, a suit has been brought by F. O. J. SMITH, against Prof. MORSE, to recover five-sixteenths of the amount of money received by Prof. MORSE from the different Governments of Europe, for the invention of the telegraph. The parties have been connected together in the telegraph business for some twenty years, and some time since a settlement was had between them, when Mr. SMITH received $300,000, and two matters in dispute were left open for suit or reference, of which this is one. The hearing is not finished. The referees are Judges SPRAGUE and UPHAM, and GEO. S. HILLARD.

The Third Regiment of Connecticut.

NEW-LONDON, Con., Saturday, Sept. 15.

The annual parade of the Third Regiment of the State Troops, under the command of Col. W. O. IRISH, came off in this city to-day. The Regiment comprises all the military companies of the county. GOV. BUCKINGHAM and suite reviewed the troops this afternoon. A great multitude of people assembled here to witness the display.

The National Fair at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, Sept. 16.

Upwards of thirty-five horses arrived here to-day, from Kentucky and this State, to compete for premiums at the National Fair this week. Among them were *Lexington*, *Fashion* and *Bonnie Scotland*. Fine displays are anticipated before the Fair closes on Thursday. The entries are now nearly five thousand, and the arrangements all perfected.

Destructive Fire at Albany.

ALBANY, Sunday, Sept. 16.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S extensive piano-factory was set on fire at 8 o'clock last night and destroyed, together with one hundred and fifty pianos, finished and in course of construction. One hundred menare thrown out of employment. Loss from fifty to sixty thousand dollars; insured for fifty-nine thousand dollars.

Fire and Loss of Life.

CORNING, Sunday, Sept. 16.

The dwelling of RUFUS GORDEN, one mile east of this place, was burned this morning. A son of Mr. GORDON, aged 23, perished in the flames. Another son was badly burned.

Sailing of the Palestine.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Sept. 15.

The steamship *Palestine* sailed for Quebec at 9:40 A. M., with forty-eight passengers for Liverpool. Weather clear and calm.

Gas Explosion at South Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 15.

An explosion of gas at the Kerosene Oil Works at South Boston, this morning, dangerously burned OWEN CAMPBELL and injured four other workmen.

Great Western Railroad Traffic.

HAMILTON, C. W., Saturday, Sept. 15.

The Great Western Railway traffic for the week ending last night was $56,000, being an increase over the corresponding period last year of $12,400.

Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Saturday, Sept. 15.

The Canal tolls for the first week of September were $118,770: same week in 1859, $56,973; aggregate to Sept. 8, $1,682,666; do. in 1859, $957,138.

Sailing of the Bienville for New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Sept. 15.

The steamship *Bienville* took out $120,000 in treasure for New-York.

Gen. Walker's Crusade.

DETAILS OF THE EVACUATION OF TRUXILLO—PROBABLE END OF THE EXPEDITION.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Sept. 11.

The British brig *Kate*, Capt. WM. STEVENS, which brings us the subjoined interesting correspondence, arrived at this port last evening, from Ruatan Island the 2d inst. She reports that the brig *Favorita* arrived at Port McDonald on the 31st, from Truxillo the same day, whence she brings the very latest intelligence from the mainland. It is to the following effect:

After leaving Truxillo, WALKER retired down the coast in the direction of Cape Gracias. He had at that time (the 21st) 80 men, all well armed and in good spirits. On the 23d the enemy started out in pursuit, and the same day an engagement took place at a locality called "Cotton Tree," on the Roman river.

In this engagement one man (private POMEROY) was killed and five men wounded, but none of them severely. Among them was Major HOFF, who was very badly disfigured with buck shot; and private JAMES J. HOGG, of this city, who received a gun shot in the arm. The wound, however, was not severe.

Gen. WALKER was also personally assailed in the conflict, and received a slight wound in his face. The assailant was, however, shot down on the spot.

After this engagement, WALKER continued to retire till the 25th, when he arrived at a place called Limas, abandoned mahogany works, where the inhabitants at first took to flight in great alarm, but were induced to return by the favorable representations of one of their number, under the advice of WALKER.

At last accounts WALKER was still at Lima, with 76 men in good fighting order. This was Sunday, the 26th, the very latest news received at Ruatan before the *Kate* left. It is believed that the *Osceola*, at Batabano, brings no later news, but that her report of so many men being lost is only a partisan report and not reliable.

At that time, also, each man had about 100 rounds of cartridges, and was every other way well provided. It is believed that they made their way down the coast without further loss.

In addition to the above, we learn that the officer reported to be wounded at Truxillo was Col. HENRY, of this city. He was wounded, however, in an affray which grew out of a private difficulty, and not in conflict with the Hondurans. The wound proved mortal, and it was he that was quietly buried in Truxillo.

We also learn that, in abandoning Truxillo, WALKER left behind a large quantity of stores and provisions, which doubtless enabled the enemy to make a pursuit so vigorous and effective.

These are the very latest particulars we have by the brig *Kate*, and they are furnished to us from the most reliable and authoritative source. And it is scarcely probable that the *Osceola*, at Batabano, brings anything later. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the report of the very great destruction of his men, reducing his force from eighty to twenty-five, may turn out to be untrue.

The Galway Steamers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Of late, so much has been said in relation to these steamers, that, perhaps, the public would like some change of time; still, as they are able to bear such long articles in relation to the Japanese Commissioners and the movements of the Prince of Wales, the commercial community may judge that too much cannot be said to support, and place in its proper light, so great an enterprise as that of the Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company.

The simple fact of running a line of first-class steamers between Ireland and America may not—to the uninitiated, of itself—appear a great enterprise in these latter days; but when it is taken into consideration the tremendous opposition against which the managers of the Company have had to contest, the term above made use of most justly applies.

The present object is not to enumerate the various trials by which the stability of the Company have been tested, both from the strong Anti-Irish feeling which prevails in England, and which hitherto seems to have opposed all efforts for the elevation of Ireland and the Irish, but which sentiment we are rejoiced to believe is now dying out, as well as from the powerful Liverpool interests in the trans-atlantic carrying trade, which it is believed the Galway Company have the ability to overcome; but, simply to call the public attention to the means by which the Galway Company carry out their engagements, having only the comfort and safety of those intrusting themselves to their care in view.

At the time of the mail contract, through unavoidable delays, the new steamers were not prepared to take their place in the line, and although there was no lack of inferior steamers which could have been chartered for a small consideration, the Company, at a great cost secured the use of the steamer *Parana*, of the West Indian Mail Company's line, which steamer visited our port last month, and is at the present time in Boston, and sails for Galway on the 28th inst.

The *Parana* made her outward passage to Galway in ten days fourteen hours, touching on the way at St. Johns, where a delay of several hours always takes place; and, by the messages sent over the wires to meet her at St. Johns, took out three days' later news than the *Persia*, which steamer left this port the day after the *Parana*.

There is room enough for all, and with this feeling the Galway Company commenced their undertaking, but such does not appear to be the *animus* of the Liverpool would-be monopolists; and the fact of the *Persia* and other steamers *touching* at Queenstown, is simply owing to the Galway enterprise, and the desire to crush it out.

Let every Irishman judge for himself of the obligations under which the Galway line have placed him, and the result no friend of the Irish line need fear.

Police and Praise.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Habitual writers for the Daily Press acquire a *knack* at bestowing commendation and censure, which is of great value when employed with due discretion. When it was found, a few months since, that the Sunday Liquor traffic had been somewhat abated, through the instrumentality of our Police, it was natural that there should be some grateful recognition of their efficiency. And though they had only performed a part of their *duty* to the public, no right-minded citizen grudged them the awarded praise.

But our Policemen, as a body, are too easily harmed by such laudation. Their sympathies and appetites are not in all cases in thorough harmony with the duties of their profession. Many of those sturdy guardians of the public weal, though very vigilant and efficient by paroxysms, are generally careful to avoid those places where they know that rowdyism is rampant, and the laws are trampled on.

The truth is evident to every observer that our Police have a long and arduous struggle before them before they can be fairly entitled to all the praise that has been awarded for their agency in suppressing the Sunday liquor nuisance. It is a hydra-headed monster of immense proportions. While its coils are obscured at some points, its venomous fangs are to be seen at a thousand others, fearlessly emitting deadly poisons.

It would be easy, doubtless, to adduce hundreds of instances of gross violation of the statute on every Lord's Day, which are practically ignored by the Police, because the impression is abroad that they are doing their duty. For the special information of Superintendents and Captains, the writer would specify two or three localities where such violations have lately been forced upon his notice.

Not long since a brief article was read in the hearing of a young man from a Monday's paper, stating that the Liquor stores were closed and that order prevailed through the City, on the previous Sunday. As a comment on the information thus conveyed, he stated that on that Sunday afternoon in the space of 30 minutes, he saw 18 young men enter one store where liquors are sold.*

Last Sunday the writer had occasion to be in the Third Avenue, both in the 21st and [illegible] Wards, where the law was openly violated through the day and evening.

He might specify many instances near 40th street on that Avenue, were it expedient. Of these, two or three have been lately established, and are of the very worst character, if they may be judged by the rowdies who there resort and render it not only unpleasant, but hazardous for decent people to pass them, especially in the evening.

Now, Mr. Editor, if our Police will do their duty, in regard to the localities specified, with your permission, the writer will point out still others, now in mind, and when the catalogue is ended, he will not fail to commend the efficiency of our public servants.

OBSERVER.

* That store is in the vicinity of Murray Hill, on the 6th Avenue.

OBITUARY.

—Joshua Shaw, the celebrated landscape painter, died at Burlington, N. J., on the 8th inst., at the advanced age of 83. He was born in Bellingbroke, Lincolnshire, England. Early left an orphan he was successively a farmer boy, post boy and apprentice to a country sign painter. Young Shaw found this last occupation the most congenial as he had greater opportunities to indulge his taste for painting, and by persistent effort he succeeded in bringing his name before the public, through the excellence of his landscapes. In 1817 he determined to remove to this country. He brought over with him the great picture which West executed and presented to the Pennsylvania Hospital, "Christ healing the Sick." Mr. Shaw was distinguished as well for his invention as his artistic talent. Improvements which he made in gun-locks were adopted by our Government, and according to statistics preserved in the Department at Washington, he was entitled to commissions amounting to $170,000. For many years he petitioned Congress for some substantial reward, and in 1848 an act was passed granting $25,000, provided that the Secretary of War and friends of the family were equitable and just; $18,000 was allowed by the Secretary, and handed over to Mr. Shaw. The balance, $7,000, still remains unpaid, although Secretary Floyd has since decided the said balance to be justly due. The Secretary of the Treasury, however, declines payment, upon the ground that it has reverted to the surplus fund. The Emperor of Russia also awarded a premium to Mr. Shaw for improvements in naval warfare, and also promised a commission on his patents, which are extensively used throughout that Empire. It is said that Mr. Shaw's heirs are to bring a suit to recover this commission. Some years since, in experimenting upon a new invention in gunnery, Mr. Shaw lost the use of an arm; for seven years previous to his death he was afflicted with paralysis, and for the last twenty-four months was confined to his bed. He retained his faculties, however, to the last.

—Surgeon Bernard M. Byrne, of the United States Army Medical Staff, and for three years attending physician at the Fort Moultrie Station on Sullivan's Island, died at that place a few days ago of typhoid fever. He was a native of Ireland, but came to this country at an early age and graduated with distinction at the University of Maryland. After completing his medical course, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the United States Army, and stationed at Fort Monroe on the 20th of May, 1836, under Col. J. L. Gardner, who is now in command at Fort Moultrie. In Mexico he was Medical Director for his department of the Army, and in Florida he encountered both cholera and yellow fever, which he treated with great success. He was in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, Saltillo and Buena Vista. He bore Ringgold from the field when he was fatally wounded. Dr. Byrne's name frequently received honorable mention from Generals Taylor, Wool, and other officers to whose division he was attached.

Mr. Joel. W. Condit, one of the most prominent citizens of Newark, N. J., died in that place on the 12th, in the 67th year of his age. Mr. Condit was for a long time a Director of the Morris & Essex Railroad; the Vice-President of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company; and a Director in several prominent Banking institutions. A few years ago he held a seat in the State Legislature. He was always a firm friend and supporter of the late Bishop Doane.

Mr. John Seymour died in Auburn on the 11th. He was born in New-Canaan, Conn., Nov. 20, 1786, and in 1812 removed to Northville, N. Y. Subsequently he lived in this City for a short time, but in 1831 he removed to the village of Genoa, when he was appointed Postmaster by President Van Buren. He took a prominent part in the Free Mason excitement of a quarter of a century ago.

—Rev. Abel McEwen, D. D., pastor of the First Congregational Church, in New-London, Conn., died on the 7th, aged 80 years. He graduated at Yale College in the same class with Hon. John C. Calhoun, from whom he succeeded in wresting the valedictory.

—The father of Ex-Gov. Newell, of New-Jersey, Mr. James H. Newell, died at New-Brunswick on Wednesday of last week, aged 73 years.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—"Scarlet," writing for the Charleston *Courier* from Key West on the 30th ult., says: The excitement consequent upon the attempt to steal the bark *William* has died out, and the parties are snugly caged for trial. The bark is now owned by ANTONIO PELLETIER, of New-York, who has obtained a register, and she cleared hence on the 28th for Mobile. From Havana, I learn of the arrival of slaves on the night of the 26th, in Spanish smacks—landed at the Fish wharf, and carried from thence in lighters to Regla. A schooner, with slaves, was captured, or rather given up to a Spanish-man-of-war brig, off Matanzas. She was chased by the *Crusader*, and preferred delivery to her own flag. From the Bahamas, we have news of the total loss of ship *Wabash* on the Brumisa—sugar loaded, from Matanzas—part of cargo saved; also that bark *Liberty*, from New-York to New-Orleans, was ashore on Morrello Shoal, but got off.

YOUNG MAN KILLED BY A RUNAWAY NEGRO.—A correspondent writing from Swift Creek, Craven County, N. C., under date of Sept. 9, to the Newbern *Progress* says: Mr. JOHN CHAPMAN, one of our most prominent and promising young men, having learned from some source that there was a parcel of runaway negroes lurking near the residence of his mother, Mrs. JULIA CHAPMAN, started out yesterday accompanied by Mr. ABRAHAM JACKSON and his brother NOAH CHAPMAN, a youth some 16 years of age, to find where they had secreted themselves. After considerable search they succeeded in finding the negroes, camp, but before they could learn anything or make any examination, Mr. CHAPMAN was fired upon and killed, the shot striking him full in the breast. The two young men made their escape. There is no evidence as yet that will identify the (negro) assassin who committed the cowardly act. He is supposed to be a negro of very bad character, who has been run away for several years, belonging to WM. GRIMES, of Pitt County. Our whole community is completely aroused, and a great deal of excitement prevails. Every step is being put forward to raise a company to scour the whole neighborhood, and hunt until they are found; there is every probability that they will be taken. Mr. A. JACKSON stated that he saw two negro men and one negro woman; how many more there were in the gang, he knows not.

ANOTHER PECULATING POSTMASTER.—For some time letters passing through mails in the Northern part of the State have been missed. Col. NORTH was removed in the midst of his investigations into the matter, and the newly appointed Agent, Mr. BULL, on coming into office immediately took it up. He addressed a letter containing several bills to himself, under an assumed name, to Perry's Mills, Clinton County, and upon applying to the Post-office at that place for it, was informed by the Postmaster, Mr. WHIPPLE, that such a letter was received there, but as he knew that no such person resided in the place, and as the letter contained money, he had forwarded it to another place. Mr. BULL, not satisfied with this explanation, left for the cars, and upon the arrival of the pouch from the Perry office, he took charge of and opened it. Among the letters was one marked "free," addressed to a firm in Troy, which he opened and found to contain two of the identical bank bills which he had put into the decoy leiter. He thereupon caused HENRY A. WHIPPLE, the Postmaster of Perry's Mills, to be arrested upon a charge of embezzlement, and took him to Albany. An investigation was had on Wednesday, before U. S. Commissioner HILTON, which resulted in Mr. WHIPPLE being held to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

New-York Medical College and Charity Hospital—East 13th st., near 4th-av. The preliminary course for 1860-61 will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 17th, by a Lecture from Professor CARNOCHAN at 11 o'clock A. M. on amputations, to be followed at 12 o'clock, noon, with a lecture from Professor REESE, on Hygiene and Prophylactic Medicine. Medical gentlemen, students, and those interested in the subject, are respectfully invited

R OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.
Dean of the Faculty.

Gas Fixtures.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,
in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av., and 29th-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Trusses.—Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his radical cure Truss with success in the treatment of Hernia. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspension Bandages, silk elastic Stockings, Belts, Bathing Trusses and all surgical appliances applied. A lady in attendance in the female department. No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 1f Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application o his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Saratoga Empire Water—Superior to Congress Water.—The Empire Water is a perfect regulator, corrective and preserver of health. Sold by druggists and at hotels. Dépôt, No 13 John-st., New-York.
G. W. WESTON & CO.

Locke's Patent Traveling Bag.—A great improvement and the most convenient bag yet invented. Will contain a package equal to its full interior size. Also all kinds of carpet-bags, valises and trunks, at No. 241 Broadway.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing-Machine Co.
All machines warranted to give better satisfaction than any others in market or money refunded. Agents wanted. No. 533 BROADWAY, New-York.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

What is It? The Renfrew Hat.
Where is it? At WHITE'S, No. 216 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church. Also, the SCOTCH RIFLE CAP, just received.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

STONEALL—SHERMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 6, by Rev. Mr. Holmes, HENRY A. STONEALL to Miss MARY LOUISA SHERMAN, all of Brooklyn.

HUNT—ST. JOHN.—On Thursday, Sept. 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. Leander Townsend, of Danbury, Conn., Mr. SMITH G. HUNT, of Southeast, N. Y., to Miss MARY A., only daughter of Samuel S. St. John, Esq., of Brewsters, N. Y.

BARRETT—CHASE.—At Pawlings, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept. 4, by Rev. Mr. Holman, Mr. SQUIRE R. BARRETT, to Miss SUSIE C. CHASE, daughter of Mr. Darius Chase, of the former place.

DIED.

THOMPSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 15, Mrs. SARAH THOMPSON, wife of Joseph Thompson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 172 West 26th-st., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MATTISON.—In this City, on Friday evening, Sept. 14, FRANK, only child of Alexander W. and Sarah Ann Mattison, 10 months and 10 days.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MORROGH.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Sept. 15, L. PHILIPSE, youngest son of James and Marguerite Morrogh.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., on Monday, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

CORNELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 16, SHERMAN, infant son of J. B. and Minnie R. S. Cornell.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, at No. 5 Charlton-st.

PEABODY.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Sept. 16, ROBERT SWIFT, infant child of Charles A. and Julia L. Peabody.

His remains will be taken to Hyde Park for interment.

JORDAN.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, Sept. 16, THOMAS D. JORDAN, of small-pox, in the 54th year of his age.

His funeral will take place this day, at 3 P. M., from his late residence, corner of Grand and Barrow sts.

GIFFORD.—At Newark, N. J., Sept. 15, CLARISSA BALDWIN, daughter of John and Mary A. Gifford, aged 16 months.

Funeral from No. 18 Park-place, Newark, on Monday, 17th inst, at 3 o'clock.

MERWIN.—At Bergen, N. J., on Friday evening, Sept. 14, FRANK MILTON, son of Joseph H. and Adelaid A. Merwin, aged six months.

BAKER.—At Scarsdale, on Saturday morning, Sept. 15, Mrs. SUSAN BAKER, widow of David Baker, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Mark's Church, New-York, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., without further notice.

FLYNN.—At Fordham, Westchester County, on Sunday morning, Sept. 16, after a short illness, AMELIA FYNN, a native of London, England, and wife of John Flynn, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence at Fordham, Westchester County. The remains will be interred in Morrisania. Trains leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 11 A. M, and 2 P. M.

CASEY.—At Fort Steilacoom, Washington Territory, Aug. 7, ROBERT JERSAULD, youngest child of Thomas Lincoln and Emma Weir Casey, aged 11 months and 7 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 441, Sept. 15, 1860.
9, 33, 61, 39, 74, 42, 10, 44, 63, 57, 30, 5.
Class No. 442, Sept. 15, 1860.
17, 39, 6, 25, 75, 22, 21, 36, 54, 8, 23, 10, 42, 31, 78.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Sept. 15, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

PLATED TEA SETS, 6 PIECES FOR $20.—Some new styles, very rich, TEA SETS, 6 pieces for $20, usually sold for $35. A general assortment of fine PLATED WARE at equally low prices, at the old stand (30 years in one place) of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.
Believing at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.
Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS.
Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,
THEY REVIVALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
At 442 Broadway, New-York, and all Druggists.

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GEO. LAW, Esq., 5th-av., New-York.
SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Banker, New-York.
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany, N. Y.
GEN. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.
COL. SAMUEL COLT, Hartford, Conn.
COL. CHAS. MAY, U. S. A.
REV. JOSHUA LEAVITT, Ed. *Independent*, N. Y.
REV. EDWARD BRIGHT, Ed. *Examiner*, New-York.
REV. D. W. CRONK, Agt., Am. Bible Union, N. Y.
REV. O. F. A. SPINNING, Butternuts, N. Y.
REV. DR. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

PERFECT FITTING

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WARD, ROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
UP STAIRS.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $2 EACH.

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50c. per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50c.	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

GRAND NATIONAL MASS MEETING.
ALL THE FRIENDS OF THE
UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS,
AND
ALL WHO ARE OPPOSED TO PSEUDO REPUBLICANISM,
AND TO ITS
SECTIONAL AND ANTI-FRATERNAL TEACH

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MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
218 FOURTH STREET,
(Corner of Macdougal-street,) on Washington Square.
C. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., } Propr'rs and Principal

Opens its Eighteenth Academic Year on MONDAY, September 10th, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present.

Catalogues with References, Terms, &c., may be had at the Broadway bookstores, No. 49 Sixth-av., and at the Institute.

As a thoroughly organized Private High School, which is one of the oldest and best sustained in the city, having *Junior, Middle,* and *Senior Departments, two* hundred pupils, (from seven years old and upwards,) and *twelve Professors,* the completeness of its instruction in preparing students for College or business, the beauty and healthfulness of its location, the accessibility of its central position from every part of New-York and the neighboring cities, and the *large, well ventilated, light,* and well contrived rooms, filling three stories of a building erected by the Proprietors expressly for its accommodation, are generally known.

Its numerous classes of every grade in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Commercial Studies, Drawing and Painting, with all the English branches offer unusual advantages to those to whom "time is money," and who cannot afford to waste this precious article on worthless instruction among promiscuous masses. Two years of TIME saved to the pupil in his course of study, with quickened mental and moral perceptions, desirable companionship, and high character to begin the world with, will pay a thousand times over for the *mere* cost of his tuition in the most expensive private establishments.

CONDITIONS OF GRADUATION.

A double course of study is pursued in this Institution, namely, a BUSINESS and a COLLEGE Course.

The branches in which candidates for the Diploma, who take the Business Course, are required to be prepared, are as follows:

I. Mental, Theoretical and Commercial Arithmetic.
II. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra, and four books of Plane Geometry.
III. Book-keeping by double entry.
IV. Ability to translate and write correctly one Foreign Language.
V. Knowledge of general history.
VI. Ability to write, in a legible commercial hand, an English Composition, free from grammatical and rhetorical errors.

The branches in which candidates for the Diploma, who take the College Course, are required to be prepared, are as follows:

I. Mental and Theoretical Arithmetic.
II. Davies' Introduction to Algebra, and Davies' Bourdon.
III. Latin and Greek for the Freshman class in College.
IV. Knowledge of general history.
V. Ability to write, in a legible hand, an English Composition, free from grammatical and rhetorical errors.

REFERENCES.

For the information of parents seeking a suitable place in this City for the instruction of their sons, and who are not acquainted with this Institution, the names of its PRESENT PATRONS are appended *as appropriate references:*

Revs.	Edwin Allaire,	E. Beadleton,
A. D. Gillette, D. D,	G. W. Brainerd,	P. S. Halstead,
Jas. Porter, D. D.,	Neh. Brown,	E. J. Hamilton,
R. S. Foster, D. D.,	Wm. Buhler,	A. R. Hampton,
Chas. Fletcher,	J. W. Bush,	James Hardley,
Chas. Shelling,	V. Carpenter,	W. S. Hanford,
C. B. Lindsley,	M. E. Chase,	G. M. Harpel,
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F. A. Conkling,	John Castree,	Henry Hebberd,
J. Livingston,	A. M. Chase,	G. Hessenberg,
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J. W. G. Clements, M. D.	Mathias Clark,	A. G. Hotham,
S. A. Purdy, M. D.,	Joseph L. Clark,	Alex. H. Horton,
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Messrs.	Henry Dean,	Chas. E. Adams,
Isaac Davega,	Robert Allen,	Edwin L. Allen,
Edw. E. Dunbar,	John Degraw,	Claus Doscher,
Dennis Julien,	Louis Dupuis,	Prof. P. Dyrsen,
Nicholas Kip,	W. E. Kidd,	Julius King,
Mortimer Lent,	Jer. Lambert,	E. Lambert,
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Jas. H. Noe,	F. G. Muller,	M. Nathan,
F. J. Ogden,	C. L. Norton,	Isaac Odell,
Jabial Parmly,	William Oxx,	N. F. Palmer,
Ebenezer Peck,	William Pattison,	Theodore Payne,
Phillip Pike,	W. H. Perry,	Theodore Peters,
Jos. D. Powers,	H. V. Poor,	Jno. W. Pope,
D. Quackenbush,	Henry R. Prall,	James Price,
J. O. Fowler,	Justus E. Earl,	T. V. Forster,
Chas. Gray,	J. N. Genin,	David Gilmur,
Josiah Richards,	Chris. Gwyer,	Jas. R. Hadden,
M. H. Rose,	A. W. Robinson,	Daniel Rollhouse,
A. H. Scudder,	R. W. Ryckman,	Jediah Ryno,
Edw. M. Shaffer,	H. J. Seamans,	Robert Sears,
Andrew G. Smith,	Wm. B. Shove,	John R. Simon,
Geo. C. Stone,	Daniel L. Starr,	Lorenzo Starr,
Peter H. Titus,	Abram. G. Stopford,	Fred. L. Talcott,
J. W. Lewis,	R. Thompson, Jr.,	Frank Leslie,
Thos. Miller,	Elijah Livermore,	J. H. Mahoney,
E. J. Monroe,	John Moller,	Jas. Moorhead,
M. C. Trowbridge,	T. J. Townsend,	Sam. Tribit,
M. Valentine,	Geo. W. Tuttle,	A. W. Trumbull, Jr.,
William Wake,	J. Van Nostrand,	A. Van Wagenen,
Edwin Wayte,	Sharon Waples,	John Waters,
C. R. Whittemore,	Helmus M. Wells,	Chas. A. Whitney,
J. G. Withington,	J. T. Wilson,	Elias P. Winans,
Wm. E. Bradley,	Sam. Woodward,	Mrs. F. J. Beck,
Mrs. S. P. Lovett,	Mrs. Wm. Moore,	Mrs. Geo. Gowan,
	Mrs. E. Keeler,	Mrs. M. E. Earle.

GLENMORE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS,
ON THE HUDSON.

References—Profs. Bache and Henry, Washington; Profs. Mahan and Bartlett, West Point, and others. Address, for circulars, B. F. GREENE, Director, &c., Glenmore, near Troy, N. Y.

PROF. AGASSIZ' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

At Cambridge, will reopen on Thursday, the 27th of September. In addition to the usual instruction, a course of Lectures on English Literature will be given by Prof. James R. Lowell.

SCHOOL.
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

The Fall term of the Misses EDWARDS School will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

The Misses DANFORTH will receive their pupils on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE OF NEW-YORK.—President, Hon. DANIEL F. TIEMANN, late Mayor of New-York City; Secretary, JAMES F. HALL, of Wm. Hall & Sons.

FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—JACOB BEAKLEY, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, Professor of Surgery and Surgical Pathology; ISAAC MONROE WARD, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and Medical Jurisprudence; WILLIAM E. PAYNE, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Homœopathic Medicine; FRANKLIN W. HUNT, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine; MATTHEW SEMPLE, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology; STEPHEN R. KIRBY, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; JOHN D. LA MONTAGNIE, M. D., Professor of General and Descriptive Anatomy; WILLIAM W. RODMAN, M. D., Professor of Physiology and the Institutes; JAS. A. CARMICHAEL., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Faculty have leased the property on the northwest corner of 20th-st. and 3d-av., and in the rear of the Gramercy Hotel, a pleasant and eligible location, where every facility will be afforded for a thorough and complete course of instruction in all the branches pertaining to Medical science.

The Session will open on MONDAY, the 17th of October, and close on the 1st of March.

J. BEAKLEY, M. D., Dean of the Faculty,
No. 42 West 24th-st., New-York.

P. S.—Board can be had from $3 to $5 per week.

$200.—THE BLOOMFIELD FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bloomfield, New-Jersey, will reopen on the 18th of September. This institution offers all the advantages of a thorough and systematic course of English education, combined with peculiar facilities for the study and practical acquisition of the French and other modern languages. French is the language of the family. But twelve young ladies will be received as boarders in the Institute, and they will enjoy the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Great care will be taken always to have a good table. Terms for board and tuition, including French, drawing, vocal music and calisthenics, $200 per annum.

Madame M. BALQUE, Principal.

ACADEMY OF DANCING AND CALESTHENICS.—Mr. and Mrs. TRENOR reopen their well-known rooms, No. 65 West 34th-st., on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., No. 90 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., is now open. Mr. T. will be pleased to accommodate parties who may form classes at their residences, in private schools, or at either of the Academies. Call for circulars.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE & ARTEAGA'S French Day and Boarding School, Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs. Parents are invited to visit the school and satisfy themselves that all the pupils speak French. The juvenile department is under the special care of Mme. Lespinasse.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen Monday, Sept. 17th. Miss MEEKER will be at home after Sept. 1.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S FRENCH AND English High School, Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, (Madison-square,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Boarders, day boarders and day scholars.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Jamaica, L. I., 12 miles from New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will re-open her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 15 West 26th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel.)

MISS STIMSON WILL RESUME HER School on Monday, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 230 West 34th-st.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT WILL REOPEN her school, No. 273 10th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 77 EAST 126th-st., near Stuyvesant-square will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 18.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Academical Year will commence Oct. 2, 1860. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

NOTICE.—COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, No. 75 Henry-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 10. SOLOMON JENNER, A. M., Principal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—LECTURE ROOM and church furniture manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker-st., New-York.

MISS SCHENKBERG, NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST., will reopen her school on Monday, Sept. 17th.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her school will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, No. 10 Gramercy Park, (East 20th-st.) Applications for the admission of pupils to her school can be made by letter until the 1st of September. After that date, Miss HAINES will be at home to attend to them in person.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE,
UNION-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AVENUE.

The object of this institution, from the beginning, has been to elevate the standard of education of young ladies. No pains or expense have been spared to accomplish it. Convenience and beauty have combined to make the scene of education alluring, and to exert a constant, insensible influence upon refinement and taste in manner and in mind. The admirable edifice, so long occupied, on Union-square, has now been entirely renovated, and was never before so beautiful and attractive. Parents and pupils are invited to visit it.

In addition to this, the celebrated mansion and grounds (six lots) on the 5th-av., corner of 34th-st., Murray Hill, have been purchased, in order to meet the increasing wants of the institution, and with special reference to the accommodation of the higher classes—candidates for graduation—and of young ladies wishing to pursue an advanced course in general reading, history, literature, languages, music or art.

The privileges and course of instruction will be almost identical at both places, under the supervision of the Principal, and conducted, to a great extent, by the same teachers; so that parallel classes will be only sections of the same, and the seniors, at commencement, will graduate together. Interesting lectures and exercises will sometimes be prepared at each place, for the benefit of all the members of the corresponding departments or classes on the "Square" and on the "Avenue."

The edifices, in location, convenience, beauty and capabilities, are unsurpassed.

Arrangements have been made with Rev. James R. Boyd, lately one of the Principals of Maplewood Young Ladies' Institute, Pittsfield, Mass., to participate in the charge of the establishment at Union-square.

The corps of five-and-twenty instructors, in the various departments, are eminently experienced and skillful.

The appointments, library, apparatus, cabinets and gallery of paintings; the privileges in systematic, thorough elementary discipline; the lectures on natural, mental and moral science, on history, literature, evidences of Christianity and Æsthetics, in the French language, on physiology and physical training; the instructions in music and fine art—all are intended to be worthy of a University for young ladies in our City.

The love of the beautiful and refinement of taste in "art," are cherished by familiarity with some of the best models. The gallery of paintings on the 5th-av. embraces copies of the celebrated works in Rome, ordered from the most eminent copyist, Chevalier Chatelain.

Presentation copies of the VOYAGE OF LIFE, sent to missionary friends in various parts of the world, have been acknowledged by many valuable contributions to the cabinets and means of instruction of the institution. All such benefactions to its library, cabinets, or gallery, will be conveyed in perpetuity, as the property of the institution, for the benefit of those to come after.

The great aim of the Institution has always been to provide for daughters[] privileges of education equal to those of sons, in our Universities, Colleges, and Halls. It had its origin in a careful examination of educational endowments, both in Europe and America. In many instances, hundreds of thousands of dollars, and in some, millions were invested in providing educational appliances of every variety, and on the most ample scale, for sons. It did not appear that there was in the world a single Institution for the education of daughters, with a well-distributed endowment of a hundred thousand dollars!

It is believed that there is not in the world at this day such an institution with a library of ten thousand volumes, a telescope worth five thousand dollars, and corresponding appointments in apparatus, cabinets and works of art, that would be deemed indispensable in a College for sons.

It is now seventeen years since it was established on Union-square. Nearly 2,000 young ladies from our City and various parts of our country have enjoyed its privileges, and nearly 200 graduates from different States in the Union have received its diploma.

The result of this undertaking has been eminently successful. Other noble institutions in this region and elsewhere have, perhaps, done more even than this for the great object. The question is everywhere receiving attention: "Shall one-half of the human family enjoy equal privileges, and be as well educated as the other?" Not only in our City, but in various parts of the United States, the increasing interest in behalf of a higher order of education for young ladies has been gratifying in the highest degree. There is scarcely a State or Territory in the Union, from which donations or corresponding evidence have not been received here, with a view to the introduction, elsewhere, of some of the features of this system of education.

It is believed that an Institution, in all respects, worthy of this object, in our City, will be followed by endowments and beneficiaries for the same purpose, in every State and city in our Union. When this shall be accomplished, the great ultimate object of this enterprise will be attained.

The Institution is organized in three Departments, the Primary, the Academic and the Collegiate. Every provision is made for thorough and substantial instruction of the highest order, in every stage and department of education, and to guard the health of pupils and promote their comfort and happiness. Its regular, consecutive and thorough range of instruction by text-book and recitation, in all branches, from the elementary studies of the Primary Department, through the courses of the Academic and the Collegiate, is designed for the symmetrical development and discipline of the various powers of the mind, the formation of a good physical constitution, ease and grace of manners, and an amiable, useful, Christian character.

Great importance is attached to physical training. Spacious and convenient halls, with every necessary appliance, are provided for Calisthenic and other exercises, and ample means are furnished in other ways for healthful recreation.

French ladies reside in the family, and the privileges for the acquisition of colloquial French are as good, perhaps, as can be enjoyed anywhere, except in a foreign land.

Young ladies, with satisfactory testimonials from their pastor or previous teacher, or both, may be received at either place, or any class for which they are thoroughly prepared. At Union Square they will enjoy the well-known, happy influences of the family of Prof. Boyd.

In consequence of recent enlarged accommodations, the institution is now enabled to offer its eminent advantages on the following terms:

For day pupils—
Primary Department—At Union-sq., $50; at 5th-av., $-0.
Academic Department—At Union-sq., $80; at 5th-av., $100.
Collegiate Department—At Union-sq., $100; at 5th-av., $120.
Members of Family—At Union-sq., $450; at 5th-av., $550.

Applications for circulars, or for admission, after Sept. 13, may be made personally at either place, or by letter.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal,
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars, with references, &c., at the bookstores of Carter, Lockwood and Randolph, or address the Principal, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.,
Will reopen her English and French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Circulars, stating terms and course of instruction, may be obtained at her residence.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

No. 60 West 33d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils received at all ages and prepared for college or business pursuits.
JOHN ARRELL, A. M., Principal.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Lexington-av., near 37th-st.
Term commences Sept. 10.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 30 WEST 25TH-ST.,
Opposite Trinity Chapel.

This School, under the direction of Mlle. ROSTAN, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it much for their advantage to be present the first day.

The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive, and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting; and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished Professors and Teachers.

A small number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent, if desired.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—ON THE banks of the East River; is perfectly secluded, and affords unusual facilities for training daughters, under strictly family influences, in a thorough and accomplished education. Visits are made in twenty minutes, by *Mattano,* from Fulton-slip, at 9, 1 and 4 o'clock; or by either of the ferries, and circulars had at Mr. BROWN'S, No. 819 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.—Mme. Stephani, the celebrated vocalist, will have charge of the Vocalization; Profs. Martin and Wood of the Piano. Term opens Sept. 14. $40 per term of 14 weeks pays board and tuition. Write for a catalogue.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

WRITING AND BOOKKEEPING.—THOS. H. DOLBEAR will give lessons in a few schools on reasonable terms, and guarantee the same rapid improvement that is made by pupils at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway. Apply, day or evening, this week.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY, MONTICELLO, Sullivan County, N. Y.—Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP. School opens 19th. Board, including room (furnished, warmed, and lighted,) $126 per annum. For particulars, send for circular.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL RE-OPENS its Primary, Commercial and Classical departments, Sept. 10. For circulars, call at the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 866 Broadway, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at R. LOCKWOOD & SON'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. A. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

MADISON ACADEMY—MADISON-AV., CORner 29th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 13. For terms apply as above, or at No. 163 Lexington-av. Rev S. R. DAVIS and D. P. LEE, Principals.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated Circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the parents of their pupils, that they will reopen their school on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 70 Madison-av.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School, No. 141 West 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 12 Broadway, will reopen TUESDAY Sept. 11. Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 48 EAST 24TH-ST.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The lessons for the sixth year will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. Classics, mathematics, Spanish, German, English studies, besides the French, which is the language of the school; 17 teachers. No money or pains spared to render this institution as complete as possible. Gymnastics and equitation References, names of former pupils and their parents, &c., in circulars. There is a Primary Department.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

LADIES' ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. APTOMMAS' new establishment, (conducted upon the principles of a private European family,) exclusively for the acquirement of accomplishments, and also to afford those who visit New-York for a limited space of time a home, where they may pursue their studies under eminent artists at their option, without being subjected to the ordinary rules and restrictions of boarding-schools. EVERY-DAY LESSONS, (fifty in the quarter,)
ADOPTED AS THE MOST EFFECTIVE PLAN OF TEACHING.

The assistance of the most talented artists has been secured for the Harp, Piano-forte, Singing, Organ, Guitar, Languages, Oil Painting, Water Color Drawing, Harmony and Composition, Belles Lettres, Wax Flowers, Modeling, Tapestry and Fancy Work, Phonography, &c.

For further particulars, apply to
Mr. APTOMMAS,
No. 114 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of R. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY,
NO. 22 EAST 35TH-ST.

The Misses HOWLAND'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.

Circulars and further particulars may be obtained on application to the Principals, or at the book-store of Messrs. FRANCIS & CO., No. 554 Broadway.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS

Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School No. 54 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will open Sept. 10. Classes will form on the 17th. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private classes from 2 to 4 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., (near 5th-av.,)

Will reopen Sept. 17. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—In Livingston-st., between Court and Boerum sts. The Fall Term of this Institute will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 10. For the education of boys ten years of age and upwards this institution presents unusual advantages. Its faculty consists of gentlemen possessing superior abilities in their profession, and is aided by a numerous corps of competent assistants. The institute edifice will satisfy everyone on inspection of the attention that has been given in its construction to the comfort and health of the pupils. Facilities for gymnastic exercises have been provided, and the aim of the Trustees is to meet as far as possible the requirements of the pupils in their mental, moral and physical training. Attention is invited to the catalogue of the Institute published annually, and containing all needful information as to its course of study, terms, &c. It can be had at the Institute, and at Babcock's bookstore, No. 246 Fulton-st., or by application to either of the undermentioned Trustees: Isaac H. Frothingham, President of the Board, (at the Nassau Bank, Brooklyn;) A. C. Barstow, M. G. Harrington, J. T. Martin, A. B. Baylis, A. S. Barnes, L. B. Wyman, J. S. T. Stranahan, S. B. Chittenden, George A. Jarvis, B. B. Blydenburgh, James How, J. E. Southworth, A. M. White, D. S. Landon, C. S. Baylis.
JOSIAH O. LOW, Secretary.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 435, 437, 439 5th-av.

The eighty-sixth session of this Institute will open Sept. 12. The Institute stages, connecting with the principal ferries and distant sections of the City, will convey pupils to and from the school on the same terms as heretofore.

All the lines of City cars and stages which pass 42d-st., also the Hudson and Harlem Railroad cars, are available for access to the Institute, which is located on the corner of 42d-st. and 5th-av. The Institute stages will connect with the nearest Hudson Railroad station for the accommodation of pupils coming to the City by that conveyance.

TUITION:

Collegiate Department		$20 per quarter
Academic Department		15 per quarter
Preparatory	Advance Class	12 per quarter
	Primary Class	8 per quarter
	Infant Class	6 per quarter

Further information on tuition in Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting, or terms of admission for pupils to board in the family of the Principal, may be found in the catalogue, obtained at the Institute. Pupils will be received and classes organized on the 12th, 13th and 14th inst. Address
HENRY M. PIERCE, Principal.
J. W. C. LEVERIDGE,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

THE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—This Institution, established nine years ago, by the late Prof. Gray, will be opened on MONDAY, the 10th inst., under the charge of Dr. CHARLES E. WEST. The edifices have been thoroughly renovated, and spacious rooms are provided for the residence of young ladies from abroad in the family of the Principal. While the same thorough course of study will be pursued in the higher departments as under Prof. Gray, Dr. West will give special personal care and oversight to primary pupils. Brooklyn, No. 88 Montague-st.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be opened again on MONDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department (in which nothing but French is spoken) will be under the care of M. HENRI LESCLUZE, a native of Paris, and a graduate of the University of Paris. Miss SARAH BEDGWICK will remain at the head of the Primary Department. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and Price's, No. 824 Broadway.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS WILL RECEIVE applications from young ladies who do not wish to enter a regular boarding school, but who are desirous of spending the Winter in New-York, for the purpose of taking lessons in Music, Drawing, Languages, &c., of the best masters, in connection with attendance on Lectures, Concerts, &c. Satisfactory references given and required. Address Mrs. R., No. 34 West 25th-st., N. Y.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, N. Y.—The next term of this institution will commence on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Application for admission may be made to the Principal, A. CRITTENDEN, Esq., Prof EATON, or any of the Trustees. J. W. HARPER, Secretary.

Pupils from abroad will find ample accommodations in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the Institute.

MESSRS. PARKER & BERTHET WILL reopen their school at No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, Sept. 10. Pupils will be prepared for any college or the counting-room, and the studies conducted in French or English, at the parent's option. There is a Primary Department in charge of an experienced lady, and one of the Principals directs the exercises of the Gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS E. LENDRUM'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 64 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 18. A very limited number of Boarding pupils will be received in the family. Circulars may be obtained at her residence.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL AND FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Northeast corner of Broadway and 12th-st., will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 10. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 699, Legre's, No. 826 Broadway, and at the residence of the Principal, No. 273 10th-st.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE AT BROOKLYN, L. I.—R. SCHMIEDER and J. DEGHUEE, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Boarding pupils received into the family of one of the Principals. For circulars, &c., apply at No. 246 Henry-st., or at the School, No. 152 Pacific-st.

STUDY OF YEARS REDUCED TO HOURS.—Prof. LONG, from London, (formerly of the Glasgow University,) Teacher of Writing on a new and original method, by which ladies and gentlemen are taught a superior hand in 12 lessons. Cards of terms may be had at his rooms, No. 861 Broadway.

MADAME DON BERNARD, NEE DE ROCHEFERMOY, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils that her boarding and day school reopens Sept. 17, at No. 63 1st-place, Brooklyn, in the new and beautiful building lately purchased for the occupancy of her Institute.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—PROF. D. LAGROIX, No. 859 Broadway, has resumed his lessons in the French language. Schools and families attended to. Terms moderate, and unexceptionable references given. Apply on the second floor, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., or 6 to 8 P. M.

A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE new pupils day and evening, for class or private instruction in penmanship and bookkeeping. A private class daily for children attending the public or private schools, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. Call for Circular.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

FRENCH CLASS—$2 PER MONTH.—MADAME A. GRIEUMAN, Diplomée de l'Université de France, Academie de Paris, most respectfully offers to schools or persons private lessons in the French language. No. 43 West 13th-st.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK, THE PIANIST, begs that all communications regarding lessons be addressed to the care of CHICKERING & SONS, No. 694 Broadway, where he will also receive "personal" communications on Tuesdays and Fridays.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., for the Christian education of young ladies, Boarding and Day Scholars, will open MONDAY, Sept. 17, 1860. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

PROF. N. H. GRIFFIN'S PRIVATE SCHOOL for boys at Williamstown, Mass., will reopen Sept. 27. Inquire of R. W. TOWNSEND, No. 140 Broadway, where the Principal may be seen on the 6th and 7th inst.

MRS. A. THIBAULT, FORMERLY OF No. 15 Washington-place, having removed to No. 36 West 31st-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, will be prepared to receive her pupils on Monday, Sept. 17.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; above that age, $150. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, the Principal. Location unsurpassed.

MR. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 226 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., reopens Monday, Sept. 17.

MISS S. A. SHEPARD WILL REOPEN her school on Monday, September 17, at No. 171 East 13th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12. Apply for circulars at Madame LE DUC'S, No. 406 West 23d-st. Advantages unequaled.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this Institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,
No. 68, West 26th-st.
REV. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., RECTOR.

A select school for boys in the rudiments of a liberal education, and young gentlemen more advanced in study. The annual course of study will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 24. Circulars at the principal book-stores, and, after Sept. 20, at the school rooms.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES

will be reopened at No. 43 East 21st-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFF'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 13 West 24th-st., near Madison-square,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.
For circulars, &c., apply as above.

ROBERT GOLDBECK'S

THEORY CLASSES, THEORY
Open TUESDAY, Sept. 25.
Terms, $5 a quarter. Apply to CHICKERING & SONS, No. 694 Broadway.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The Trustees announce:

1. That the Reading-Room is now open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., free to all visitors, male and female, above the age of 14 years.

2. That the Picture Gallery is open, free to all visitors, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., and on Saturday evenings to 9 P. M., except from 5 to 6 P. M.

3. That the School of Design for Women will reopen on the 1st day of October next, arranged to receive 300 pupils, of whom 200 will be received into the Industrial Class, without payment, and 100 into the Amateur Class on payment of a moderate fee, which will be devoted to the improvement of the school. Circulars, giving detailed information, can be had at the office.

4. The Evening Classes for the free instruction of the working classes will be resumed on the 8th of October. The Trustees, guided by the experience of last year, have arranged a systematic course of practical instruction, which is completed in either two or three years, at the option of the pupil; at the close of which, degrees will be conferred upon the pupils who complete the entire course to the satisfaction of the Faculty. Certificates of proficiency only will be given to pupils who attend a partial course

The course in Practical Science will include Mathematics, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Mechanics and Architectural, Mechanical and Free-Hand Drawing. Pupils who propose to pursue the entire course will enter the Mathematical Department, where they will be instructed in Algebra and Plain and Descriptive Geometry. The pupils may attend the lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy either the first or second year, at their option. The course in Mechanical Philosophy will be given the second year to the pupils who have completed the mathematical course of the first year The instruction in drawing will be given the second or third year, in due course, to the pupils who come up from the mathematical department. For the purpose of meeting the wants of pupils who cannot take the full course, the Trustees will admit to all the classes persons who desire instruction only in a particular branch, so long as the available seats are not occupied by the pupils of the full course.

The Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy will be sixty in number; and will be given on each Tuesday and Thursday

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
GREAT AUCTION SALE OF
166 VALUABLE LOTS,
On 11th and 12th avs., 77th, 78th and 79th sts.,
belonging to the estate of Frances Hendricks, dec'd.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at the Merchant's Exchange, TUESDAY, Sept., 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

On 11th av., 8 lots on w. s., between 77th and 78th sts.
On 11th av., 8 lots on w. s., between 78th and 79th sts.
On 12th av., 8 lots on e. s., between 78th and 79th sts.
On 12th av., 8 lots on e. s., between 77th and 78th sts.
On 12th av., 2 lots on the s. e. corner of 77th st.
On 77th st., 52 lots on n. and s. s., between 11th and 12th avs.
On 78th st., 49 lots on n. and s. s., between 11th and 12th avs., (with mansion.)
On 79th st., 24 lots on s. s., between 11th and 12th avs.
On 79th st., 7 lots on n. s., 100 ft. east of 12th av.

The above valuable property, has been in the possession of the Hendricks' family for a long series of years, and is all eligibly situated for immediate use. The land slopes beautifully to the river, the water rights on which, embracing a front of 2% blocks extending 400 ft. west of the 12th av., are of immense value, and will be sold in sections. 79th st., is 100 ft. wide, and is opened, graded, curbed, guttered and flagged to the river. This is probably one of the loveliest tracts of land now for sale in the City, and lies in the rear of the well known Burnham's Hotel and adjoining the land of His Honor Mayor Wood. The terms will be liberal, and large privileges will be allowed to purchasers. The title is unexceptionable, and one of the oldest on the Island.

SALE ABSOLUTE.

Maps and full particulars can be had at No. 7 Pine-st.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Cost over $8,000, belonging to the estate of
CHARLES B. BURBICK, Esq.

R. W. WESTCOTT will sell on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock, the above elegant furniture contained in the residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising the entire contents of the house, in rosewood, oak and mahogany, and beautiful works of art, among which are paintings, superb vases and ornaments; three elegant rosewood parlor suites, upholstered in shell work, covered in rich brocade; rosewood pianos; elegant mantel and pier mirrors, with splendid parlor, chamber, dining-room and nursery of every description; silverware, china, table cutlery, crystal and ruby cut glass; iron safe; chandeliers, &c. Sale will be positive and peremptory, rain or shine.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) Sept. 17, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., near Wall:

Shares.		Shares.	
20	Am. Ex. Bank	$100	20 Irving Bank $50
30	Jersey City Ins	50	10 Market Ins 100
28	Damascus Steel Co	50	40 Imp. and Trad. Ins 100
50	Fulton Ins	25	69 N.-Y. Consol. Stage. 25
30	Hamilton Ins	15	50 Chicago and N.W.R 100
24	Equitable Ins	35	50 Am. Telegraph Co 100
36	United States Ins	25	100 Nor. and Wor. R 100
50	Hope Ins	50	30 Standard Ins 50
20	Gt. West. Mar. Ins	100	44 Brooklyn Central R. 50
1	Excelsior Ins	50	100 Ætna Ins 50
10	Gebhard Ins	100	68 N.-Y. Corn Ex. Co 25
10	Humboldt Ins	100	36 N.-Y. and Har. Nav. 10
15	Metropolitan Ins	100	20 Mer. Mutual Ins 100
1	North River Ins	25	8 Merchants' Ins 50
20	New World Ins	50	20 Peoples' Ins 50
5	Knickerbocker Stage	100	17 Wash. Fire Ins 50

$5,000 Hancock Co., Ill., 8 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$15,000 Mt. Vernon R. 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$5,000 Lexington and it. Sandy R. 1st Mtge. Bonds.
$4,000 Town of Madison R. 8 ₱ cent. Bonds.
$300,000 St. Louis, Alton and Chicago 2d Mtg. Bonds.
$1,000 Terre Haute and Alton R. 2d Mortgage Bonds.

Note of Sohnson & Meyer for $964 61, payable to their own order.

Note of Mandel Bros. for $713 83, payable to their own order.

A judgment of Hallgarten vs. Mandel & Co. for $821 20.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—MILWARD PORK HOUSE, CHICAGO.—The Assignees of VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, will sell, at public auction, at the Court-house in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon or that day, the extensive slaughtering and packing establishment, known as the Milward Pork House, in the City of Chicago; also the frame dwelling house, about 30 by 48 feet, and the hog-pens and stables attached, together with all the appurtenances thereto, occupying River lots Nos. 5 and 6, and back lots Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, of Hart L. Stewart's subdivision of lots Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, of block No. 2 of the South Branch addition to Chicago, the above lots being about 225 feet front upon the dock line of the Chicago River, and lying between said river and Water-st., as appears by the recorded map thereof. Also the lease of said lots from Hart L. Stewart and others to Henry Milward, dated July 1, 1856, for five years, with a privilege of purchase during said period; and also a covenant from said Stewart and others, dated June 1, 1857, for a renewal of said lease for five years more, at a rent of six per cent. upon the appraised value of the lots, and to pay for the improvements at the end of such renewed term, upon a valuation based upon their then leasehold value, as may be seen by reference to the said lease and covenant of renewal, at the offices of Mr. HARRIS, at Chicago, and of Mr. HOPPOCK, No. 26 William-st., New-York. Conditions made known on the day of sale. Possession given on the 1st day of November, 1860.

ELY HOPPOCK,
GEO. N. SEYMOUR, } Assignees.
N. R. HARBACH,

LANDS ON THE HUDSON RIVER AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at public auction, at Mooney's Hotel, Bull's Ferry, N. J., on SATURDAY, the 22d day of September instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, the farm formerly of Catharine C. Young, deceased situate on the west side of the Hudson River, between Bull's Ferry and Fort Lee, about one mile north of Bull's Ferry.

The homestead lot contains about thirty acres, and is eligibly situated on the Hudson River, with a front of 270 feet on the river, and forms a parallelogram nearly rectangular of about 1,700 feet deep. It is directly opposite 116th-st., in the City of New-York. The extension of the Hudson River Turnpike passes along the front. It is about six miles distant from the Hoboken ferry, and about 2¾ miles from the 42d-st. or Weehawken ferry, connected with both by the Hudson River Turnpike, one of the finest drives in the vicinity of New-York. Nearly one-fourth of the land lies below the hill along the river, sloping finely towards the Hudson. The residue is elevated, and commands extensive views of the Hudson, and over Manhattan Island, Long Island and Connecticut. Its south side adjoins the residence of John Van Wart, Esq.

Also, a wood lot of seven acres, on the hill, about sixty chains from the Hudson River, adjoining lands of Barent De Kleyn, deceased.

A map of the property may be seen at my office.

A. O. ZABRISKIE,
No. 9 Exchange-place, Jersey City, (near ferry.)

ARTHUR STEVENS & CO., Auctioneers.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) AT 10½ o'clock, at the private residence of Walter O. Lippincot, Esq., at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., all the costly and elegant rosewood household furniture, contained in the above elegant residence; magnificent rosewood piano-forte, suites of rosewood parlor furniture, rosewood book case and escretoire, rosewood etageres with mirror doors and back, Royal velvet carpets, Mosaic rugs, lace and brocatel curtains, pier and mantel mirrors, rare and valuable oil-paintings, beautiful engravings, artistic bronzes, figures, ormuls and bronze chandeliers, rich six globe burners, dining and extension table, oak buffet, oak sideboard, fine table cutlery, glass ware and China ware, silver tea set, table and tea spoons of solid silver, castors, silver ice, pitcher. Chambers—Rosewood bedsteads, bureau, washstands, amoir de glace, tables, elegant curled hair mattrasses, bed linens, sheets, blankets, carpets, lounges, easy chair, and all the basement furniture, kitchen utensils, &c. Sale positive.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DEY AND 28TH STS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Sept. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON DEY-ST.—The five-story, brown-stone-front store and lot No. 48, north side, about 150 feet east Greenwich-st. Lot 19.5x77. The building covers entire lot and is in good order.

ON 28TH-ST.—The first-class, four-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot No. 9 West 28th-st., north side, about 150 feet west 5th-av. Lot 25x100 feet. House 25 by about 58 feet, is in complete order, and contains gas, (fixtures included,) Croton and all the modern improvements. Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st., New-York. By order of JAMES L. SCHOTT,
GEORGE LITTLE,
Executors Estate of George Schott, Deceased.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at 11 o'clock, in the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.,

For account of whom it may concern,
35,500 Genuine imported Havana cigars, warranted as represented, under a forfeit of $40 per M., viz.:
31,000 Genuine Conchas of first quality.
2,500 Prinsados of first quality.
2,000 Londres, first and second quality.
Sale peremptory for account of parties interested.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET LOTS.—SUPREME COURT—PARTITION SALE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of A. P. Man, Esq., Referee, three valuable lots, with building thereon, situate on the northerly side of 37th-st., commencing 150 feet east of Madison-av., each 25 feet in width by 98 feet 9 inches in depth. For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRANCIS METALLIC LIFE-BOATS, and the materials for making the same, now on hand.—The above property will be sold at auction, at the Boat Factory, Greenpoint, on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., without reserve, to close the concern.

The stock includes boats, wagon-bodies, galvanized iron, sheet and bar, spikes, nails, rivets, lumber, paints, &c.

For further particulars, apply on the premises, or to MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Treasurer, No. 92 Beekman-st.

VALUABLE BROWN-STONE QUARRY AT LITTLE FALLS, NEW-JERSEY, FOR SALE.—Will be sold at public auction, on SATURDAY, Sept. 15, 1860, at Paterson, the property of the Jersey Little Falls Manufacturing Company, one of the best brown-stone Quarries in this country. For full particulars, see the Paterson *Guardian*.

J. L. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKRY, GLASSWARE and large and positive sale by J. L. H BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Sept. 18th, at 10 o'clock, at No. 381 Pearl-st., all kinds W. Granite, C. C. Dipt, Yellow and Rockware in lots for City and country trade.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

USE MITCHIL'S SILVER OIL
ON YOUR SEWING MACHINE.
Price 25 cents per bottle,
CARLE & STRONG, Agents, No. 153 Water-st., N. Y.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at the Brush Factory, No. 229 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a very superior quality, constantly on hand. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

THE TURF.

$20,000.—PLANET, DANIEL BOONE AND CONGAREE.—The Fall races over the Fashion Course will commence Sept. 25, with the above sweepstake. D. C. GRINNELL, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

THE FRIENDLY GUIDE TO HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

That popular medical work, "HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES," direct from Dr. Barrow, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps: sent free everywhere. It is beautifully illustrated with one hundred engravings on steel, containing opinions from the most eminent medical authorities.

TRIESEMAR,
Protected by Patent Official Seal of Great Britain, Diplome de Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, prepared in the form of an agreeable lozenge, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Sallemance, Roux, Record. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from indiscriminate excesses or too long residence in hot climates; and whatever may be the *cause or disease*, it is a wonderful discovery.—TRIESEMAR No. 2 has entirely superseded the use of copaivia and cubebs. TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Purifies the diseased humors from the blood, and expels all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, and is, in fact, the never-failing remedy for that class of disorders which are too often treated with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

Small cases.....$3
Medium cases, 4 times quantity of small.....9
Large cases, 4 times quantity of medium.....27

Upon receipt of amounts, and statement of case, the medicines forwarded to any part of the world, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal, New-York. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by J. WORTHINGTON, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Dr. BARROW'S hours of consultation are from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sundays, till 2.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
NEW TREATMENT.

We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. "Dr. HAMMOND'S book is worth every one's owning."—*New-York Home Journal*. His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which renders failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free; small edition, 50 cents. Author's address, No. 658 Broadway, first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Francais. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.
OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.
TRENWITH, 107 South 3d-st, Philadelphia.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.
A SURE CURE FOR GOUT.
A SURE CURE FOR NEURALGIA.
A SURE CURE FOR TIC DOULOUREUX.

The Great French Remedy—Dr. Roban's Rheumatic Cure.

It is a well established fact of the thousands of cases, even those of long standing which have assumed a chronic form, and universally pronounced incurable, not in a single instance, has it been known to fail of effecting a

RADICAL CURE.

Sold at Dr. Roban's Principal Office, No. 692 Broadway. Wholesale Depot, No. 9 Morris-st., and by Whitehead & Brothers, No. 152 Greenwich-street. Price $1 00 per Bottle.

BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS

Cure Apoplexies, Bilious Diseases, and diseases generally. How? Because they purify the blood, and remove all obstructions from the bowels and circulation. Their timely use has saved many a life.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., (not the corner of Broadway,) but,
No. 294 Canal-st., Brandreth House,
No. 4 Union-square,
CAMPBELL'S, corner 8th-av. and 28th-st.,
And by all respectable dealers. Price 25c. per box.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—For diseases of the Bladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropsy, &c., &c.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate Diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Nervous and Debilitated sufferers.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all distressing ailments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in married life, or early indiscretions, &c., and all diseases of the sexual organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in action. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5 delivered to any address.

Depôt No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia.
D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 13 Park-row,
Agents for New-York.

DR R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, many of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office. Hours, from 8½ A. M. to 8½ P. M.

HOW TO CURE SECRET DISEASES.—
HOW TO CURE FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
HOW TO CURE ORGANIC WEAKNESS.
HOW TO CURE NERVOUS DISEASES, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND URINARY ORGANS.

See PATIENT'S GUIDE, containing advice and mods of cure, with

PLEASANT REMEDIES.
At little cost and no exposure.

Price 10 cents.
Sold by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., or mailed free on receipt of 4 postage stamps. Address Box No. 1,026 Philadelphia Post-office.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette*. Fine colored plates. Price $1. Sold by CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT.—SAFETY AND CERTAINTY.—The pores, under the renovating influence of this great external tonic, throw off the poisonous particles which produce ulcers, boils, erupting inflammations, &c., and the pain, soreness and irritation consequent upon external disorders and injuries of every description, from rheumatism to prickly heat, from virulent sores to blotches and pimples, are quickly removed. As the Liniment discharges the inflammatory principle by evaporation, instead of suppressing and driving it in, it is regarded by physicians as the safest of external applications. Depôt No. 34 Beekman-st. Price 25 cents.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price, $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office, No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—A permanent cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, has long been sought for, and it is only now that a medicine has been discovered which is highly prized by those persons who have used it. It is also beneficial to Scrofula and Salt Rheum. This magic exterminator is "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." At wholesale by MACY & JENKINS, No. 67 Liberty-st., New-York; for sale by MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway, and apothecaries generally.

DR. LARMONT'S WORK—FORTIETH EDITION—Upon Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Strictures, and all Genito-urinary Diseases, was the first, years ago, to expose cauterization, and prove by his cured patients its danger. The book should be in the hands of every person in health or disease. Those who had suffered from the unsuccessful treatment of less experienced physicians know the value of his services. Offices, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York; hours, 9 to 6 daily, and 7 to 9 THURSDAY EVENINGS. Book, $1. Sold and mailed free by the author, and H. G. Lawrence, No. 1 Vesey-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES OF a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases; 29 years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures; all who suffer from the maltreatment of medical pretenders, may rely on receiving honorable treatment. Dr. J. is a legally qualified physician and surgeon. Charges moderate.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARDS GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest periodical remedy yet discovered, infallible for the removal of all obstructions and irregularities. Office No. 483 Broadway, up stairs, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence, daily, till 10 P. M.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Huntenian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 2 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bill on Paris and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
No. 68 WALL-STREET,
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE DUBUQUE AND PACIFIC R. R. Co., No. 44 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE BONDHOLDERS, STOCKHOLDERS and creditors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company are hereby notified, that, according to a decree entered by the bondholders, and granted by the District Court of Dubuque County, Iowa, at the August term, the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad has been absolutely sold and foreclosed for their benefit, under the compromise arrangement entered into and accepted at the Bondholders' meeting, held at this office, July 6 and 7, 1860. The franchises and rights, together with the lands of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, have been conveyed to the new organization, the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company, and the Trustees (who are Provisional Directors of the new Company) are prepared to make the exchange of all evidences of the indebtedness, in accordance with the decree of Court. The election of the Directors of the new Company being near at hand, it is very important that each interest should be represented. Bondholders are respectfully requested to send to this office their bonds, and receive preferred stock of the new organization at as early a day as possible. Pamphlets containing all the particulars of the foreclosure suit, articles of incorporation of the new Company, &c., &c., can be had upon application at this office.

M. K. JESUP,
HERMANN GELPCKE, } New-York.
PLATT SMITH,
W. W. HAMILTON, } Dubuque.

Trustees of the Dubuque and Pacific R. R. Co. and Directors of the Dubuque and Sioux City R. R. Co.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM-STREET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1860.—The holders of the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that the Treasurer will, after the 30th inst. fund the coupons of said class of Bonds of earlier date than November, 1859, and the 4 coupons of November, 1859, May and November, 1860, and May, 1861, by giving in exchange therefor the Second General Mortgage Bonds of this Company at par. For all coupons offered in full sets the Bonds given in exchange will bear interest as of November, 1860.

The holders of the Plain Unsecured Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that after the 30th inst. the Treasurer will exchange First Mortgage Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad for said Plain Bonds at par. For the coupons now due thereon scrip will be issued convertible in like manner.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE, & BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 37 William-st., New-York, Sept. 12, 1860.

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held, in the Company's office, in the City of Providence, Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, 25th of September, next, at 10:30 A. M. The poll will be open from 10:30 to 11:30 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 13 to Oct. 1. W. R. PALMER, Jr., Secretary.

FOR SALE—AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF MOBILE.—These Bonds are for $1,000 each, coupons payable semi-annually (July and January) at the Merchants' Bank, New-York. A special tax of $95,000 per annum has been levied by the city to insure the prompt payment of the interest and to create a sinking fund of $15,000 per annum. For further particulars apply to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., corner of Pine and Nassau sts., or E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISONS, No. 38 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE McNary Knitting Machine Co., Room No. 17, No. 40 Exchange-place, Sept. 11, 1860.—A special election of five Trustees for the McNary Knitting Machine Company will be held at above named place on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock M., in conformity with the order of the Board. WM. H. NEWTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 15th inst., at the Pacific Bank. The transfer books will be closed until the 15th inst.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1860.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NEW BOWERY, corner of Chatham-square. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per cent. interest paid. All sums deposited on or before Oct. 1, draw interest from that date. M. D. VAN PELT, President.
J. P. COOPER, Sec. CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treas.

OFFICE OF THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE CO., BROOKLYN, Sept. 11, 1860.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Eight per cent., (8,) payable on demand at their Branch Office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

$14.000 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on improved property in this City, worth double the amount; title unexceptionable; bondsman first class. Address A. B., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND-WARRANTS WANTED—BY GWYNNE & DAY, No. 12 Wall-st., Office of *Metropolitan Bank-Note Reporter*.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE TO ALBANY $2.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15, from White-st. depôt; for Croton Falls, from 26th-st. depôt, 8:15 A. M., stopping at Williams' Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, from 26th-st. depôt, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above—(this train runs to Millerton every Saturday evening;) for Albany, from 26th-st. depôt, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail train, stopping at White Plains, Fishkill, Peekskill, and all way stations north. Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 6 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, stopping at all stations north of Fordham, 6 A. M.; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:35; Croton Falls, 5 P. M. stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assist Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. From Monday, April 30, 1860, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Through Express trains at 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail 6 A. M.; Sleeping-car train, 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M., from 31st-st. station. Freight train, Lightning News train, 2:20 A. M. Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) at 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:

10:15 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places West. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points North.

8:15 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.

4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, trains will leave Long Branch daily, at 7 A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 4 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 8 P. M.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3.30, 4:30, 5:35 and 6:46 P. M.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEman, of a highly respectable family, and an irreproachable character and reputation, in the vigor of manhood, (47,) never married, and called good-looking, with a kind and loving disposition, liberally educated and refined, with prudent and domestic habits, member of Episcopal Church, possessing some means, and residing in this City, takes this unusual mode (his lady friends being few and ineligible) of signifying his sincere desire to form a mutual attachment with some young lady or young widow, with the same qualifications, in view of matrimony. Address, with particulars, in sincerity, T. B. F., Station D., Post-office, New-York City.

ASTROLOGY

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities, with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

SHIPPING.

FOR KEY WEST AND HAVANA, VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid, staunch, and favorite steamer ISABEL, WILLIAM ROLLINS, Commander, will depart with the United States mails, for Key West and Havana, (touching at Charleston, to receive mails and passengers,) from Pier No. 4 North River, on MONDAY, Oct. 12. This steamer (unsurpassed for speed, safety, and comfort) has water-tight compartments entirely inclosing her engines, thus insuring to the public safety of vessel and passengers, in case of collision or stranding. Her cabins and staterooms are replete with all the modern conveniences and elegancies, and her table and wines are superior to any other vessel in the trade. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
ATLANTIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

TOUCH

AFFAIRS IN SYRIA.

The Executions at Damascus—French Occupation.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

BEYROUT, Syria, Thursday, Aug. 23, 1860.

As the Christian world is at this moment on the qui vive to learn the results of FUAD PASHA'S mission to Damascus, I am happy to inform you that he has made a good beginning, and he has thus far proved himself worthy of the confidence placed in him by the Sultan and the Embassadoors at Constantinople.

Letters from Damascus, dated the 20th inst., inform us that early in the morning of that day sixty-four of the Moslem citizens of Damascus were found hung before their own doors. "These are the first executions for the massacre in Damascus. This has thrown the city into gloom deeper than before. The few Moslems who had opened their shops have closed them to-day. The Jews keep to their own quarters. Few Christians appear in the streets to-day. The Moslems are downcast, and many of them weeping. The women of those hanged, and those of the prisoners now fearing the worst, are weeping and screaming in their houses or in the streets, and cursing the dogs and swine for whose sakes the Moslems are now being hanged. The poor Christians in the Castle (about seven thousand) are fearful and anxious, and more desirous than ever to get away. One hundred and thirty prisoners, tied together in parties of ten, have been marched to the plain for execution, and three hundred were sent away from the city with their hands in wooden yokes. Yesterday there were thirteen hundred under arrest. The Pasha is desirous to detain the Christians, and induce them to go to the houses from which he has driven the Moslems."

The foregoing is the testimony of an English gentleman who has remained in Damascus during the entire crusade.

Information has also, I learn, been received at the American Consulate to nearly the same effect. The United States Vice-Consul at Damascus informs his Chief at Beyrout that "fifty-seven were hung in that city, five of whom were of the leading Moslems, and the remainder from the lower classes. Two of them were those who attacked Vice-Consul Meshaka in his own house, and wounded him severely upon the head and arm. At 2 o'clock P. M. one hundred and ten of the Bashi Bazouks, or the irregular Turkish Cavalry, were shot in the plain outside of the city, one of whom was Ismail Agha, the son of Shemdin Agha, who was a military captain and a prominent leader in the insurrection."

Thus has the first instalment of justice been wrung out, and we expect to learn of further executions by the next post.

Notwithstanding this, CYRIL GRAHAM, who has just returned from a tour in the interior, after visiting Damascus, Hasbeiya and Rasheyia, expresses the firm conviction that Christians will never be able to reside in Damascus again so long as the country is in the hands of the Moslem power. He had several very narrow escapes from the Druses while in the interior, who threatened and sought to take his life because he assured their chiefs that they were mistaken in the idea that England would sustain them in their present policy. In reply to their assertions that the English and the Druses were brothers, he coolly informed them that they were no longer considered by the English as brothers, but as *wild beasts*, and worse than savages. He afterwards heard them intimate that he was an enemy of the Druses, and had better be put out of the way. And his Algerine guard had great difficulty in preventing them from carrying their purpose into execution.

He found hundreds of dead bodies in a complete state of preservation, and the widows and orphan children were still weeping over their slaughtered friends. He distributed among them about twenty thousand piasters, and prevailed on FUAD PASHA to send them one hundred thousand more.

The French troops have been pouring into the country very rapidly, and the expected arrival of fifteen hundred Zouaves will complete the first detachment of six thousand of the French army, designed for the occupation of Syria.

Beyrout has assumed the appearance of a French garrison, and the immense amount of stores landed by the transports and the line-of-battle ships recently arrived, somewhat belies the avowed intention of Napoleon to comply with the conditions of the Convention and evacuate the country in six months.

The crowded harbor of Beyrout is daily becoming more crowded. The arrival of the Dutch, the Sardinian and Austrian fleets were announced by the usual saluting cannonade, and the Spanish fleet is expected next week. Six more British and as many French line-of-battle ships are also expected. We still hope to see an American fleet, or one man-of war at least, to prevent hope deferred from making the heart sick.

It is expected that the Druse campaign will begin after the settlement of all difficulties in Damascus.

H.

The following letter is from one of the most respected Missionaries of the American Board, who has resided in Syria between seven and eight years.

"BHAMDUN, MT. LEBANON, }
Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1860. }

Admiral Martin, H. B. M. S. Marlboro'.

DEAR SIR:—In compliance with your honored request, I most respectfully place at your service the following narrative of what we have seen and heard, ourselves, in the midst of the late terrible events upon Mt. Lebanon. Our high point of observation, Bhamdun, is situated in the Druse country, near the Damascus road, four hours from Beyrout, and four thousand feet above the Mediterranean. It contains a thousand souls, Greeks, Maronites, and Protestants, all Christians, under Druse protection. In all previous, as in the present war, Bhamdun has always maintained a neutral position, and never been plundered or burned by either party. Since the Summer of 1834, it has, more or less, been occupied by the Syria mission, and for the last seven years by the missionary family now resident here, as a station of the A. B. C. F. M. During the third week of May last, in a strong order issued by the Pasha and the Kayiur-makum, addressed to the Druse Governors in the mountain, for the efficient protection of all the American missionaries in their respective districts, we saw the first recognized permission of Government for a civil war between the Druses and Christians. We knew their mutual animosities, hereditary antipathies, bitter retaliations; and the entire failure of Government to interfere except for their increased alienation and the effusion of their blood. For weeks together we saw the Druses removing their families and goods southward, and heard that the Christians, in like manner, were removing northward. Alarmed at these indications, on Tuesday, the 29th May, I visited the chief Druse, **Akkal**, in this neighborhood, found him anxious and earnest as myself for preserving peace, suggested the united mediation of all (especially the English and French) consular authorities in Beyrout to intervene and prevent the threatened barbarism of a civil war, and was most confidentiallly assured that their mediation would be most acceptable to all the Druse Akals and Sheiks, but that the Sheiks, challenged to fight, could never ask for it, however desirable it might be. But, alas for Lebanon! the war was already begun. It commenced about 10 A. M. of the same day, three hours beyond us, at the White Back Mountain, between the Christians from Zahleh, two thousand, under Gregory Boss, coming up to burn the Druse villages; and one hundred and fifty or two hundred gathered to oppose them and defend their own country. During the same afternoon, another band of Christians, several hundreds in number, from the North, came down upon Beit Miro about 5 P. M., at the northwest of us, in full view of Beyrout, compelled the fifty Druses resident there to retire, and burned their houses and other hamlets and isolated dwellings of the Druses in that neighborhood. In the course of the night following, almost all the villages in the Metro District, of a mixed population at the north of us, were set on fire, Druse and Christian neighbors mutually contending for the victory. In this terrible night-conflict we hear that only a few persons on both sides were killed. The next morning, Wednesday, May 30, after a sleepless night, while I was with my family engaged in Divine worship, the whole population of Bhamdun, with few exceptions, suddenly rushed towards my house, crying, "The Druses are upon us!" It was a false alarm. Determined, if possible, to restore confidence and save the village, on condition that no one should go to war nor fire a gun in Bhamdun without express orders, except at the forfeitnre of his own life, I offered to identify my residence and American citizenship with the tranquility and preservation of the village. My position was most fully sustained by the Druse Governor, and by the American Ambassador at Constantinople, as their official correspondence at the American consulate plainly shows. Since that date, the Druse Governor himself, or his representative, came and resided here, often acknowledging that the presence and influence of the missionaries have saved his village, always declaring that Bhamdun shall not be plundered while he lives. It is the triumph of preaching the Gospel and living Protestantism. A second engagement in the field occurred on Wednesday, the 6th of June. The Christians set on fire two Druse houses in Falugha, in full view of this point. Hundreds on each side were engaged all day. The Druses, thrice repulsed themselves, succeeded at last in driving back the Christians to the vineyards of Zahleh. And, Sir, from the aforesaid Tuesday, May 29, when we saw and heard the first fighting and burning of this war, for twenty-five days in succession, we could see at this point the smoke and flames of this great conflagration continually ascend in one village after another, as the smoke of a furnace, toward Heaven; while it extended from Brumana, the Capital of the Christians, southward to Sidon, eastward to Hasbeiya, and northward to Baalbec, over an area of over one thousand square miles. Expelled ourselves from Zahleh, 30 May of last year, for our Protestantism, we heard, with regret, of the sudden expulsion of all its families by the Druses, and the destruction of all their dwellings in a whirlwind of fire. On Monday, June 18, we saw the Turkish troops passing and inciting the Druses to the attack on the Saturday previous, and heard of similar incitements to the shocking barbarities of Sidon, Deir el Komr, Hasbeiya, Rasheyia and Damascus. Alas, for Lebanon and all Syria! Alas, for the absence of all government at such a time! Alas, for the unfortunate divisions of the Christian Consuls in their opposite instructions and ideas of policy! Alas, for the wild passions and selfish lusts of our fallen nature mingling in the causes and circumstances of this unmerciful war! The wrath of God Almighty has fallen upon the goodly mountain, Lebanon is laid waste; Damascus, Hasbeiya, Deir el Komr, Zahleh, and two hundred other towns and villages are desolate, and all Syria is now filled with homeless widows and orphans.

But welcome, Sir, thrice, a thousand times welcome to the united fleets of England and France with the Ottoman Government. In the name of God and all Humanity I bid you welcome, Sir, and most earnestly beg your united consideration and compassion towards the several communities of this unhappy land in all their interests and relations which may accord with the Providence of God and the ends of all true government for the restored prosperity of the whole country and the social and permanent tranquility of its inhabitants.

I have the honor, Sir,
to be your faithful servant,
WM. A. BENTON.
Citizen of the United States of America."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

SATURDAY'S CONCERT AT THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Central Park was the centre of attraction last Saturday afternoon. Thither all classes and conditions of people, upon whose hands hung a leisure hour or two, wended their way on foot, on horse-back and in all manner of vehicles. It was the largest gathering that the Swans have looked upon this season. *Apropos* of Swans, the newly imported birds, recently received by Mr. AUGUST BELMONT, from London, were in the lake, floating or at anchor, the observed of all observers. The mall was alive with gentry in gay garb; hundreds thridded the mazy windings of the Ramble; and the rumble,—the appropriate name of the adjacent roads when countless wheels are plying over them,—was so crowded with carriages and equestrians that life assurance companies might well receive the suggestion that they should require of all who pay them premiums that they will never cross it of a Saturday afternoon in concert-time. It was worth one's vital spark to navigate there on foot yesterday. The concert was good; the Police arrangements admirable; the temper of the people amiable; and order in an excellent state of preservation. As the Frenchman wrote at the end of his affidavit, "Furder de deponent don't say."

FATAL CARELESSNESS IN BLASTING.—MARY BROWN, a servant in the family of Mr. SCOTT, residing in Eighty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues, on Saturday afternoon was struck on the head with a stone, projected by a blast. She was standing in the yard of her employer's premises at the time of the occurrence, and the blasting operation was conducted at the corner of Eighty-third-street and Third-avenue. As soon as the contractor having charge of the work heard of the injury which had resulted from his carelessness he fled to escape arrest. Subsequently he sent word to the Station-house that he would on Monday present himself at Court to answer any complaint which might be made against him. Had the conditions of the law with reference to blasting within the City limits been complied with, the accident would have been avoided; but contractors, to save a little time and expense, are constantly in the habit of violating the law and jeopardizing life. The injured woman was removed to St. Luke's Hospital, and the physician in whose care she has been placed considers her recovery impossible. Her skull is fractured.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, the bells sounded an alarm of fire as proceeding from the tenement house, No. 187 West Thirteenth-street. It proved to have been caused by the overturning of a fluid lamp in an apartment on the first floor, occupied by JOHN and DANIEL MORAN, and their sister MARY. No damage was done to the building, but the blaze from the burning liquid communicated to the dress of the woman and she was soon enveloped in flames. Her two brothers stood by apparently paralyzed with fright, and they also were seriously burned. Assistance soon arrived and the blazing clothes were torn from the persons of the unfortunate people, but not in time to save the life of the woman, who expired soon after her admittance to the New-York Hospital. The Police state that the lamp was upset in a drunken squabble between the parties, but Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body and no such evidence was elicited. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was 36 years of age and a native of Ireland.

THE PAPER-BALLOON ASCENSION PREVENTED.—The proposed perilous ascension of M. COPPIA in a paper balloon from Jones' Wood on Saturday last, was prevented by an accident which happened to the balloon during its inflation and rendered the ascent impossible. Cold water was thrown upon the enterprize and the aerostat by an individual whose ostensible design it was merely to reduce the temperature of the air within the balloon. "Throw on water!" cried M. COPPIA, and the man threw it on with a will, causing a rent that it will take time to repair. A great many people had assembled to witness the feat, who were informed that their money would be refunded at the gate, and that the ascension would take place on the 24th inst. There was a good deal of disappointment among those present; some denounced the whole affair as a humbug; and a few, as they left the Wood, were seen to place their hands in a line at right-angles to the tips of their nasal organs and wiggle their digits very significantly.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE AND CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The Board of Trustees of the New-York Medical College, at its meeting, last Saturday evening, Mayor WOOD presiding, elected Gov. MORGAN its President. Dr. DORENUS made a statement of the action of the faculty in relation to founding a Charity Hospital, and appropriating a large portion of the building to the purpose; that portion of the building had been fitted up and was now in readiness for the reception of patients. The Board warmly approved the action that had been taken, and appointed a committee to raise funds for the Charity Hospital, by soliciting subscriptions and donations from the benevolent. Liberal donations were reported from Messrs. DORENUS, NIXON, HAUGHWOUT, BUSTEED, and others, and the Board adjourned. The regular daily lectures and cliniques of the College commence to-day at 11 o'clock, with dissertations from Drs. CARNOCHAN and REESE.

THE REGISTERS OF ELECTION.—The Board of Supervisors meet to-day, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of balloting for Registers of Voters for the various Election districts. It is scarcely probable, however, that much will be accomplished at this meeting, as many of the Ward Committees have not prepared their lists. The changes in the number and location of many of the Election districts in the several Wards, which were made by the Common Council in July, cannot be carried into operation this Fall, for the reason that the Mayor did not approve the ordinance providing for them until Aug. 2. The State law provides that no changes shall be made in Election districts until after Aug. 1.

COST OF THE DOUGLAS SERENADE.—The serenade to Senator DOUGLAS, on Wednesday night last, has cost the proprietors of the Fifth-avenue Hotel more than was anticipated. During the height of the performances, and while waiting to hear Mr. DOUGLAS, who had been loudly called for, the crowd pressed so close against the window of the front portico, as to force it inwards. The glass, which is one piece, measured 139 inches by 70 inches, and was a quarter of an inch in thickness. Its replacement, which was finished on Saturday, cost nearly $200. Of course "the party will foot the bill."

AN INFANT MURDERED BY ITS MOTHER.—Coroner SCHIRMER on Saturday held an inquest upon the remains of a recently-born infant which had been taken from a sink at No. 331 Washington-street. It was proved that the child was the offspring of BRIDGET CARLAND, a young servant-girl employed at the house in question, and a *post-mortem* examination by Dr. BOUTON having demonstrated that the child had been born alive, the jury charged the mother with having inflicted the violence of which the child died. The accused arrived in this country from Ireland only a week ago. For the present she has been placed in Bellevue Hospital.

CHILDREN POISONED BY EATING STRAMONIUM BERRIES.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday upon the body of PATRICK ROACH, a child three years of age, who lived with its parents at No. 562 Grand-street, and whose death had been caused by eating stramonium berries. Deceased and two of his brothers had found the seeds growing in the garden, and all ate some of the weeds. In a short time afterwards the deceased sickened and died. His two brothers were prostrated from the same cause, and are in a critical condition. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

FATAL CASUALTY ON THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD.—On Saturday afternoon, MARY DONOVAN, an Irishwoman, residing at No. 189 Cherry-street, was knocked down and run over by one of the Second-avenue cars, while attempting to cross Peck-slip, and so seriously injured that she expired in a few moments after the occurrence. STEPHEN CLARK, the driver of the car, was arrested, and held to await the result of the investigation to be made by Coroner SCHIRMER to-day.

ANOTHER KILLED BY BURNING-FLUID.—ANNA MARIA VENERHEIN, a servant girl, employed at No. 40 City Hall-place, was so terribly burned on Friday evening, by the explosion of a can of burning-fluid in her hands, that she died shortly after receiving the injuries. The accident happened while she was filling a lighted lamp. She was 23 years of age, and a native of Germany. An inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN.

THE LADY ELGIN DISASTER.—A special meeting of the New-York Typographical Union was held on Saturday evening, and the sum of $35 appropriated towards defraying the funeral expenses of a late member, Mr. CAMPION, an employe of the *Evening Post*, who was one of the victims of the recent lake disaster.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner JACKMAN upon the body of a man whose identity has not been established, which was found floating in the dock at Pier No. 8 East River. The deceased appeared to be about 35 years of age. A verdict of death from drowning was returned.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE MAIN WATER-PIPES.—On Saturday the Mayor signified to the Croton Board his readiness to sign warrants as they might be presented, for the prosecution of the important work of laying the Fourth-avenue main pipes. It is hardly necessary to say that it will be proceeded with without any delay, and, if possible, brought to completion this Fall.

PROBABLE INFANTICIDE.—The body of a female infant was found in the water, yesterday, at the foot of Eleventh-street, East River. A *post-mortem* examination by Dr. BRADY demonstrated that the child had been born alive. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, but the jury was unable to determine the cause of death.

A STOKER DROWNED.—A man named MCELROY, who had shipped as a stoker on board the steamship *Marion*, was drowned on Wednesday last at Pier No. 4 North River, having fallen into the water while intoxicated. His body was recovered on Saturday, and Coroner JACKMAN held the inquest upon it. The man was a native of Ireland, about 23 years of age.

DEATH OF A POLICEMAN FROM APOPLEXY.—WM. B. PAULSCRIPT, a highly respected Officer, attached to the Ninth Ward Police, suddenly expired on Friday last while on his way home to dinner. He had not been sick, and was in good spirits up to the very moment of his demise. His funeral took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 177 West Twelfth-street, and was largely attended by members of the Police department. A *postmortem* examination of the remains by Dr. BEACH showed that the deceased had died of apoplexy.

HORRIBLE DEATH IN A SUGAR REFINERY.—An inquest was held at the New-York Hospital on Saturday, by Coroner JACKMAN, upon the body of PHILIP SCHOMOWER, a German, 33 years of age, who was fatally injured on Wednesday last at a sugar house in Vandam-street. The deceased, who worked in the establishment, was lying down on the fifth floor of the building, his body projecting over the edge of the hoistway, and looking below. In this position he was struck on the back by the platform of the elevator, which was descending with a load from the eighth story. The blow fractured the poor man's ribs, and a piece of the bone perforated his left lung, producing death by suffocation. A verdict in accordance with these facts was rendered.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF AN UNHAPPY WIFE.—MARGARET BROOKFIELD, a resident of Brooklyn, sought to drown herself yesterday forenoon by jumping into the water from the Fulton ferry-boat *Peconic*. A Mr. COLLINS, who was on board the boat, and a witness of the act, gallantly plunged after the miserable creature, and succeeded in saving her life. She was taken by Officer CARPENTER, of the Harbor Police, to the Second Ward Station-house, where she was temporarily provided for. Unpleasantness in her domestic relations are said to have prompted her to make away with herself.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—THOMAS MOXHAM, Jr., a boy, 16 years of age, son of a policeman of the Nineteenth Precinct, was fatally injured yesterday morning while riding a horse in Second-avenue, near Fifty-fifth-street. The animal stumbled and fell upon him, crushing in his ribs, and inflicting other injuries which resulted in his death within a few hours. An inquest will be held upon the body to-day at the residence of the father of deceased, corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Second-avenue.

NEW YORK HOSPITAL.—There were admitted to the New-York Hospital during the week ending Sept. 13, 61 patients. There were 60 discharged, cured or relieved; 5 died, and on the day mentioned there were 260 remaining.

Police Reports.

MRS. HOEY'S JEWELS STOLEN AND RECOVERED.

On Friday night, when Mrs. Hoey, the celebrated actress, had arrived at her residence, No. 231 West Twenty-third-street, from Wallack's Theatre, she discovered that a leather satchel containing about $1,500 worth of diamond jewelry, which she had worn in performing her part of the Countess, in the play of "The Royalist; or, Forty Years Ago," had been left in the carriage which had brought her home. Her husband immediately started in pursuit of Henry Kelly, the driver of the vehicle, who for some time past has been engaged to convey the lady to and from the theatre, but before Mr. Hoey reached the stable Kelly had put up his horses, and gone home. Not being able to ascertain where he lived, Mr. H. deferred further action until Saturday morning, when he learned that Kelly lived at No. 120 West Nineteenth-street. On going to his house, Mr. H. saw the satchel upon the mantel-piece and observed that the wife of the driver had one of Mrs. H.'s diamond rings upon her finger. Kelly was questioned as to his reason for not restoring the bag on the previous night, and he replied that he had intended to send it home in the morning. Upon examining the bag it was found that a portion of the jewelry, consisting of two diamond finger-rings, a diamond breast-pin and a diamond hair-pin, had been taken out, and Kelly refused to give any account of them. Mrs. H. thereupon quietly secured the services of Officer Hughes, of the Sixteenth Ward, who took Kelly into custody. After her husband's arrest, Mrs. Kelly gave up the ring, which she had on her finger, and said that the other ring and hair-pin were on the floor of the adjoining apartment, occupied by Thomas Cauldwell. Her statement was found to be correct, and only the brooch remained to be accounted for. Meantime Kelly had made the following confession to Mr. Hoey: Having found the bag in the coach he brought it home, fully intending to restore it in the morning. Before going to bed he went down stairs into the liquor store, and drank several glasses of ale with his neighbors, Thomas and Bernard Cauldwell. Subsequently the party went to his room and renewed their conviviality. During the time that they were drinking, Bernard took the satchel and picked the lock, but with what instrument Kelly was too drunk to see. Thomas Cauldwell then selected some of the jewelry for his daughter, and the others took what pleased them, and they separated for the night. The prisoner did not think anything more of the matter until he became sober and was arrested. Upon this information, the brothers Cauldwell were also apprehended, and the three prisoners were taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed them for trial, each in default of $1,000. The missing brooch was afterwards found, wrapped up in a piece of tin-foil, in the pocket of Thomas Cauldwell. In the examination of the accused before the magistrate, Kelly made a similar statement of the affair to that related by him to Mr. Hoey. Bernard Cauldwell admitted having picked the lock of the satchel, but said that he was requested to do it by Kelly, and Thomas Cauldwell refused to say anything at all about the matter.

FOUR BURGLARS CAPTURED—AN EXCITING CHASE.

The attention of Officer Slater, of the Fifth Ward, was attracted, on Saturday evening, to the suspicious movements of a man who loitered about the store of Messrs. F. Mohlsladt & Schaeffer, No. 338 Washington-street. Having watched the individual for quite a long time, the officer's patience was finally rewarded by observing the man, in company with two others, who meantime had joined him, enter the store in question through the front door. The assistance of Sergt. Pell and several other policemen was secured, and the building, from which exit may be made in various ways, was placed under surveillance, on every side. Officers Slater and Rollins sought to enter the building by the same way through which the burglars had gone in, but found the door fastened on the inside. Finally, however, they managed to pass into the store through a second-story window, which they reached by placing a plank against the wall and climbing up. As soon as the burglars saw the officers they tried to escape by separating, and racing from one floor to another. By this plan they thought to divide the attention of their pursuers, but it did not succeed, as two of the rogues, fancying that they had dodged the officers inside, attempted to leave by a side door, and were at once secured by the policeman stationed there. The search was continued, and soon two more burglars were found concealed in the basement. These also were made prisoners, and all four were taken to the station-house. They gave the names of James McDonald, James McGee, James Thompson and John Skelly. The age of the youngest is 18, and that of the oldest 30 years. It is supposed that one of the thieves managed to conceal himself in the store before it was closed for the night, and when the signal was given, admitted his confederates. Yesterday morning the prisoners were arraigned before Justice KELLY, who committed them for trial. McGill is said to be already under indictment for a burglary committed several months since, at the store of Messrs. Shobhohar & Co., No. 222 Hudson-street. Three of his confederates in that transaction were convicted, and are now in the State Prison.

ANOTHER BURGLAR CAPTURED.

Officer Kruger, of the Fifth Ward, while passing the store of Mr. Leonard H. Hopkins, No. 215 West-street, at a late hour on Saturday night, noticed that one of the window lights had been broken, leaving a hole large enough for a man to pass through. Suspecting that the glass had been broken by a burglar, the policeman communicated with Mr. Hopkins, and a search resulted in the discovery of a young thief who had concealed himself beneath the counter. He was arrested and in his possession was found a loaded pistol which he had taken from one of the desks in the in the store. Yesterday morning he was taken before Justice KELLY, to whom he admitted his guilt and gave the name of Andrew Castra. In default of $1,000 bail he was locked up.

A NEW AND DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.

A man named John O'Connell was arrested last evening in the Third Ward, for passing a counterfeit bill on the North Berwick Bank, of North Berwick, Me. On searching him a number of the bills, representing $1s, $2s, $5s and $10s, were found upon him. These forgeries are said to be as artistic in appearance as any genuine bill in circulation, and the only way of detecting their worthless character is by the date, which had stupidly been filled in "November 15, 1860." Information of the matter was promptly communicated by telegraph to all the stations, and the Police were directed to notify the citizens.

FAULKNER AGAIN IN CUSTODY.

The Police of the Thirteenth Precinct yesterday afternoon arrested Edward Faulkner, the street-preacher, who was disturbing the peace by addressing a riotous and disorderly crowd. Words having failed to induce him to cease his ranting, it became necessary to arrest him and so cause a dispersion of the mob. As the Police Courts had all closed for the day the prisoner was forced to pass the night in the cell of the Station-house.

Fires.

TWO STABLES AND FOUR HORSES BURNED.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening a fire occurred from some unascertained cause, in the stables of the Consolidated Stage Company, located in East Sixteenth-street, near Avenue B. The damage to buildings and stock will scarcely exceed $1,000, and it is fully covered by insurance. Messrs. THOMAS MURPHY and HUGH SMITH are the owners of the premises....

Shortly before 10 o'clock another fire broke out in the frame stable owned by GEORGE MURPHY, at No. 231 East Thirteenth-street. Before the flames could be extinguished four horses, valued in the aggregate at $400, were burned to death. The owners of the animals were MICHAEL BOHR, MICHAEL MCNALLY, JAMES LESTRAIN, and a rag peddler, neither of whom had any insurance upon their property. Loss on building, $75; uninsured.

IN A BLACKSMITH SHOP.

The alarm in the First District at 12 o'clock last night, was caused by the burning of a blacksmith shop and a number of frame shanties in Forty-third-street, near the Second-avenue. Damage $900.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A MAN BURIED ALIVE.—The residents of Farmingdale and vicinity have been laboring under a terrible excitement for two weeks past, over a current rumor that a resident of that place, named POWELL, had been buried alive. The deceased was quite advanced in years, and was buried the third day after he was taken sick. A minister, a friend of the family, who saw the body after it was laid out for the grave, said that if it was a friend of his he should not be buried. He said this because the body was still warm, and by pressing a finger upon the skin the color would come and go, as it will upon the skin of a person alive. Several persons, it is said, witnessed this, and others declare that they saw a twitching of the muscles of the face. No reason is assigned by Madame Rumor for the hurried manner in which the body was placed in its last resting place, other than that the deceased was not on the best terms with his children. One of his sons was married within a week after the funeral, and this manifestation of a want of feeling for his father after all, may have contributed much to giving point to the rumor.

MORTALITY.—The Health Officer, Dr. JONES, reports 133 deaths as having occurred in this city during the week ending Saturday last, classified as follows: Men, 19; women, 25; boys, 53; girls, 46; adults, 43; children, 99; males, 72; females, 78. The principal diseases were cholera infantum, by which there were 21 deaths; marasmus, (infantile,) 16; consumption, 13; fever, 8. There was one each for old age, lockjaw and intemperance, and 3 by strangulation. Of the whole number of persons who died 92 were under five years of age, 23 were over fifty, and 108 were natives of the United States. The deaths occurred in the several Wards as follows: First Ward, 4; Second Ward, 5; Third Ward, 5; Fourth Ward, 6; Fifth Ward, 10; Sixth Ward, 18; Seventh Ward, 6; Eighth Ward, 8; Ninth Ward, 17; Tenth Ward, 5; Eleventh Ward, 26; Twelfth Ward, 11; Thirteenth Ward, 3; Fourteenth Ward, 6; Fifteenth Ward, none; Sixteenth Ward, 9; Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards, none; Twentieth Ward, 3.

POLITICAL.—The Republican Primary meetings will be held between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, this evening, in the different Wards and towns of Kings County. Delegates will be elected to the County, City, Congressional and Assembly District Conventions. The County Convention will be held at No. 9 Court-street, Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Second Congressional District Convention will be held at the same place, next Friday, at 8 o'clock P. M., and the Assembly District Convention will be held on Saturday, the 22d inst. The Republican Club of the Eleventh Ward has raised a handsome banner across Myrtle-avenue, opposite Granada Hall.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—The Police of the 9th Precinct, on Friday night last, found the body of a small child in a wood in that Precinct. Upon the neck of the child were finger marks, from which fact, the Captain of the District inferred that the child had been strangled. Three women, one white and two black, who were found in the vicinity of the body and manifested considerable anxiety to get out of sight were arrested, and one of them promptly acknowledged that the child belonged to an unmarried man in whose house she had been living, but alleged that death was the result of natural causes. The women were locked up to await the result of an investigation by Coroner HORTON.

POLICE BUSINESS.—Nine hundred and one cases were disposed of by Justice CORNWELL during the month of August, for the following offences: Intoxication, 393; vagrancy, 94; assault and battery, 94; violating city ordinances, 167; fighting, 22; grand larceny, 16; malicious mischief, 8; forgery, 7; burglary, 14; petit larceny, 26; selling goods on Sunday, 3; disorderly house, 1; attempt at rape, 11; threats, 3; abandonment, 2; crime against nature and false pretences, 1 each; assaults on Police, 4; assaults with knife, 3; gambling on Sunday, 5; disorderly conduct, 5; receiving stolen goods, 2; assaults with deadly weapons, 10; selling liquor without license, 2.

HEENAN AT A SPARRING EXHIBITION—The "Benicia Boy" and his friends gave a sparring exhibition at the Musical Hall, on Saturday night, for the benefit of CUSICK and MCDONALD, the trainers of the pugilist. During the evening HEENAN and PRICE had a friendly set-to with the gloves, in which the latter gave the former a bloody nose. The champion did not seem to mind it, but laughing continued the encounter, of course getting decidedly the best of it. The feature of the entertainment was the presentation to CUSICK of a valuable gold watch—a testimonial from his friends.

BONE-BOILING.—The recent raid upon the bone-boiling establishments caused all but one engaged in that business, in the Ninth Ward, to discontinue their business. JACOB WESSLER was the contumacious offender, and he was brought before Justice CORNWELL, yesterday, and fined. The Mayor suspended the sentence, and gave WESSLER forty-eight hours in which to discontinue his business.

ACCIDENTS.—A small boy, named JOHN MURPHY, fell in Hudson-avenue Saturday afternoon, and broke his arm. He was taken to the City Hospital. PATRICK WOOD, dirt-cart driver, in the employ of Mr. HALLORAN, contractor, fell from the cart he was riding upon, under the wheels, which passed over him, inflicting serious injuries. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

ARSON.—A man named JAMES SHERIDAN was arrested on Saturday, by the Police of the Third Precinct, on complaint of T. PIERCE, residing on Baltic, near Nevins-street, charged with having set fire to his house. The fire was discovered and extinguished by the Police in time to prevent serious loss.

FIRE.—At an early hour on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the hoop-skirt factory of W. SMITH, on Water-street, between Dock and Fulton streets, by which stock valued at $250 was destroyed. The fire, it is reported, was the work of an incendiary.

CITY COURT.—The September term of this Court, for the trial of jury cases, will be opened this morning, when the first twenty causes on the calendar will be called.

New-Jersey.

VALUATION OF PROPERTY IN HUDSON COUNTY.—A meeting of the Assessors of the various Wards and townships in Hudson County was recently held for the purpose of aggregating the county valuation, and adjusting the amount and ratio of the next annual tax. The following is the result:

	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.
Jersey City—First Ward	$2,645,150	$342,800
Second Ward	2,472,100	516,100
Third Ward	2,998,560	230,400
Fourth Ward	4,550,240	367,400
Hoboken—First Ward	2,244,400	385,300
Second Ward	1,797,300	236,000
Third Ward	1,580,160	97,200
Hudson City	3,603,875	191,380
North Bergen	1,443,410	89,190
South Bergen, real and personal		$5,766,510
Harrison Township, real and personal		1,000,000
Wehawken, real and personal		6,333,600
Rate of County Tax, 75c. on $1,000; total amount of County Tax to be levied		25,000
Total amount of real and personal Estate in the County		$38,892,025

CHURCH DEDICATION.—A new church edifice in Hudson City, known as the Palisade M. E. Church, situated on Palisade-avenue, was yesterday dedicated to Divine worship. The morning service was conducted by Rev. G. LUCAS, of Jersey City, and was attended by a large and apparently deeply interested congregation. In the afternoon the pulpit was occupied by Rev. J. POISAL, of New-York, and in the evening by Rev. J. C. WHEELER, who, we believe, is to have the pastoral charge of the church. This new place of worship is a neat, well-built, and, for the locality, commodious building, situated a short distance back from the avenue which gives it its name.

MILITARY PARADE.—Major-General WRIGHT has ordered a parade of the Second Division of the New-Jersey State Militia to take place on Thursday, the 27th inst. The place selected for the parade is the meadow between Hoboken and Jersey City, near the rolling mill. The line will be formed at 10 A. M. The division will be inspected in the forenoon, and the troops will be reviewed at 3 P. M.

FIRE DEPARTMENT LECTURES.—The Trustees of the Jersey City Fire Department Fund, at a meeting on Friday evening, appointed the following gentlemen a Committee to make arrangements for a course of lectures the ensuing Winter: C. M. Hawkins, F. P. Budden, James R. Tilley, James M. Clark, Patrick H. Nugent, John B. Hait and Samuel A. French.

A BOLD ROBBERY.—On Friday afternoon the law-office of Mr. WM. H. JELLIFFE was entered during the temporary absence of the clerk, and robbed of an overcoat, valued at $25. The clerk had been absent less than five minutes.

THE NATIONAL MASS MEETING.—The Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell organizations of Jersey City, Hoboken and Hudson City have made arrangements to attend the National mass meeting in New-York on Monday night in a body.

ACCIDENT.—On Friday afternoon, a Mrs. LOVE, while walking through Montgomery-street, Jersey City, accidentally fell, and fractured her knee-pan. She was conveyed to her residence in great agony.

FIELD SPORTS.

Cricket.

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB AT HOBOKEN.

One of the series of international cricket matches between the American and English members of this club, took place on Friday, and was played out from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. The English bowling was very good; some excellent batting was shown by several of the Americans, for whom Dr. Trenor bowled splendidly, and Mr. Dakin kept wicket in the second innings in excellent style, only letting three balls pass him, and even stopping the wides. The bowling of Dakin, in the first innings, was worth three wickets if the fielding had been equal to it. The batting of Messrs. Bainbridge, Bailey and Herbert was very fine. The day's play was a most agreeable one for a large number of the members and their friends. The English won with two wickets to spare. The following is the score:

AMERICAN ELEVEN.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
Trenor, b. Bailey	6	b. Bailey	6
Irving, b. Bailey	13	c. Bage, b. Tinson	5
B. Robinson, b. Bailey	1	b. Tinson	9
P. Robinson, b. Tinson	4	b. Bailey	9
Bev. Robinson, run out	1	c. Bailey, b. Tilt	32
D. Wright, b. Bailey	3	b. Tilt	3
Edgar, b. Bailey	3	b. Tilt	3
Dakin, b. Tinson	0	not out	10
Vanderlip, b. Tinson	1	l. b. w., b. Tilt	0
Trotter, b. Bailey	0	b. Tilt	2
Van Nest, not out	0	b. Bailey	0
Byes 7, l. byes 1, wides 3	11	Byes 7, wides 3, n. b. 1	11
Total	43	Total	90

ENGLISH ELEVEN.

First Innings.	Runs.	Second Innings.	Runs.
Bainbridge, b. B. Robinson	33	b. Trenor	2
Tilt, c. Dakin, b. Trotter	5	b. Trenor	0
Earnest, l. b. w., b. Trotter	2	c. and b. Trenor	4
Tinson, c. Trotter, b. Wright	4	b. Trenor	1
Bage, c. Irving, b. Wright	4	run out	3
Bailey, not out	19	not out	27
Herbert, b. Wright	0	b. Wright	12
Littlejohn, c. Irving, b. B. Rob